

ing as "Reginald Mulvaney" is improved upon. He is reputation as an actor and set to see him soon in a role. On the whole the were able sustained and attended the performances worth of their money, on the second night, during which sang "Amber tresses." He was loudly cheered by singing McSorley's twins. Although the attire was not what was expected fine and excellent acting of the small audiences.

WEST QUINCY.

Commissioners have all place.

James Haverhill is living ill at her residence on street.

long and painful illness, in the throat Mr. Wm. used away on Saturday.

My friends of Mr. Edgerton, of East Milton, concur on the occasion of the Thanksgiving Eve which was a success socially and otherwise.

The democratic candidate for Lieut.

Governor Mr. Frank K. Foster of Haverhill will give a public lecture on Dec. 10th in Forester's Hall under the auspices of L. A. 1491 K. of L.

Subject "The Labor movement or the problem of to-day." This gentle-

man's knowledge and reputation

ought to be sufficient to pack the hall.

St. Mary's C. T. A. society are

thinking of building a hall that will

cover the whole of the foundation.

Their numerical increase of late has

been very gratifying to those who

wish them well.

The firms not belonging to the Granite Manufacturers Association are doing a fine business and they assert that there is plenty of work on the market. It seems very strange that business should stop so suddenly without any gradual decline. Many of the cutters are

very much dissatisfied and say it

looks like a put-up job to scare the

workmen.

The beautiful operetta "Golden Hair" will be given in Temperance Society's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 27th and 28th. The profits will be used for the purchase of presents for the children who have deserved them and also to provide poor children with shoes, clothing etc, so they may be able to attend Sunday School. Seats will be reserved and numbered. Tickets will be for sale very soon, and we advise you to get your seats as soon as possible because a large attendance is confidently expected.

The entertainment will be worth twice the price of the ticket and the noble object will certainly attract an immense audience. The expense of rich scenery and gorgeous costumes will be very heavy, but nothing will be left undone to put on the piece in grand style. Everyone should have a ticket. Encourage the good work!

Look out for the Three Bears, Big Bruin, Mammy Muffo, Tiny Cub.

T. Rogers Co. have pur-

chased a handsome vase of cat-

rumored that the above are going to build a rail-

road from their quarry

C. R. R. Two of their

men are working on half

the work.

ection of officers for the

the Society resulted as fol-

low: President, Stephen B. Little-

stant, James Dwyer; 2nd

Council, Treasurer, John

General Secretary, Thomas

General Secretary, Mathew Ly-

nsell, Daniel Murphy,

John Murphy, Bartholomew

Thomas O'Brien.

taxpayers of this part should

pay town warrant every year and

make ever improvements that

we want more lights and

let our business to get them

as far from the centre

it has less people and yet

lamps and some of them

the woods and of no use and

own paws for them. West

is have anything it wants if

in the articles in the town

and then go down like men

to them. There is no use

about being neglected,

to ourselves and we have

high to carry any measure

if we are only united

of the adjourned town meet-

ing of our West people are

by their soul is their own

old massback or fossil

revolutionary days opposes

much needed improvement.

We have rights equal to

and if we did not get them

Let us unite, find

we want, propose it, and

for it and we will surely

have a place here. Work for

the city.

Work is not very brisk in the West but the chances are that it will be better.

Mr. Wm. Clark has returned from New York and intends to go into business.

Diphtheria has attacked a few of the children in the west, but we hope it will be soon checked.

The Milton fair is quite an attraction for some of our young men as they patronize it very often.

The Road Commissioners have made a good street of Copeland from the engine house to the depot.

Mrs. Lyons has had a severe attack of pneumonia but we are pleased to learn that she is getting better.

Our friend Mr. Wm. Dell has been on a trip through the principal cities of the south for pleasure and for his health.

The West Quincy Glee Club had a social dance in Forester's Hall Thanksgiving Eve which was a success socially and otherwise.

The democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor Mr. Frank K. Foster of Haverhill will give a public lecture on Dec. 10th in Forester's Hall under the auspices of L. A. 1491 K. of L.

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nothing will be left undone to put

on the piece in grand style. Everyone

should have a ticket. Encourage the

good work!

Look out for the Three Bears, Big

Bruin, Mammy Muffo, Tiny Cub.

It is hard to understand why the

voters of West Quincy do not press

the matter of becoming a city.

We have nothing to lose by the

change, but a large amount of im-

provement will be gained. There is

a scheme on foot among some in-

terested parties to divide the town

but there is no sympathy for such

a move here. Our voters are almost

unanimous in favor of a city gov-

ernment in which the West Quincy

district shall be a ward with an al-

derman and councilmen to protect our

interests and to see that we get the

benefit of a fair portion of the taxes.

We are not soft enough to believe

there is any ring in town affairs

which cares anything for us. What-

ever we get is grudgingly given in

spite of the fact that nearly all the

quarries which constitute the wealth

and business of the town, are in this

district. Neither does anyone be-

lieve that the reasonable needs of our

citizens are supplied by the town

meeting held only on one day in the

year, and carried on by the people

who will vote against everything that

is for our benefit. We at present have

no show in town affairs but, if the

town becomes a city we will have our

representative and stand on an equal

footing with every other district or

ward, and get equal benefit from the

city taxes. Agitate, talk it over

with your neighbors and friends and

keep the ball rolling until we show

everybody that the West is a part

of Quincy, equal to any other part

and is not to be treated as if we

were strangers. Another big ad-

vantage would be that we would not

have to go down town to vote. We

could have a place here. Work for

the city.

It is hard to understand why the

reasonable needs of our

citizens are supplied by the town

meeting held only on one day in the

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THE QUINCY MONITOR,

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BY

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Mr. LUKE J. COYLE Subscription Agent
P. O. Box 627, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, JANUARY, 1887.

CHRISTMAS

The influence of Catholic example and opinion, on the character of the American people, is illustrated by the general observance of the festival of Christmas, as a Christian holiday.

If Governor Winthrop, or John Endicott could have revisited Boston, on Christmas eve, how they would have been amazed, to see thousands of people, hurrying, through the streets, wet and muddy, as they were; the stores all crowded with purchasers, looking for fancy articles to be sent as Christmas presents; South Market street filled with teams loaded with evergreen, holly, and a miniature forest of young trees, which were eagerly sought after, the evergreen to be used for the decoration of the various churches in the city, Protestant as well as Catholic; and the trees to be dedicated to the memory of Saint Nicholas, and decorated with the gifts to be distributed by the Saint in person. The change in the appearance of the streets and dwelling houses, would not shock the sensibilities of the venerable visitors, so much as the difference in the programme of the services in the various churches. Only think, services in our churches on a Papist holiday! But not only that, but in these holy places, are carried on Popish ceremonies, popish hymns are chanted and in some of them, the Mass is sung in Latin!! Verily the world does move.

To the Catholic, the festival of Christmas is always a season of joy. He decorates his church, and his home, but it is in the religious celebration that the Catholic is most deeply interested. The name of the festival is suggestive of the first duty of a Christian, and in assisting at Christ's Mass, his mind goes back through all the ages, to the stable in Bethlehem where his Saviour was born. He remembers the innumerable army of Martyrs, confessors and saints, who received the faith from Christ, and his Apostles, and transmitted it through persecution, and travail to the present time.

The great reason for the change in American religious opinion, has been the increase of intelligence among the people. The example of the Irish Catholic emigrant has been productive of great good. When the protestants who had very little sense of religious duty, saw how devoted the Catholics were to their faith, and how constant in the performance of their religious duties, thinking men began to examine the doctrines of a religion which had such devoted members. The results of the discussions consequent upon these new ideas, was the conversion of many of the ablest men in America to the faith of our fathers, and some of them are among the most eloquent, and pious, defenders of the faith.

People are beginning to find out that the Catholic religion, as it is, is not the kind of religion that protestants represent it; that its members are not an ignorant, superstitious mob, and now, Catholic festivals are kept, and Catholic observances, and ceremonies are imitated, by many who lack only courage, to profess outwardly, what they inwardly believe. The manner in which the Christmas festival was celebrated this year by our protestant brethren, leads us to hope that in the near future our stray brethren will return, and that we will all be back in the same fold.

BETTER POLICE PROTECTION.

Now that we seem to be on the way to a street railway it is well to call the attention of our citizens to another necessity, which grows more urgent every year; that is, regular police protection. It is true that the large majority of the citizens of Quincy are law-abiding, but here, as in all other communities, there are some who defy the law at every opportunity, and the number of these increases with the advance in population. This class grow bolder as they find they can break the law with impunity, and can annoy other citizens without being even complained

of, as is often the case, so that a good deal of rowdyism goes on without being heard of in the courts much of which could be prevented if we had a small force of regular police.

We are not trying to belittle our present constables, we simply say that our present system is inadequate to the needs of a town as large as Quincy has grown to be, and that it should be supplemented by a small regular force especially of night police. Our present constables have other business to attend to, and while they no doubt respond when called upon, it is not always an easy matter to call upon them, so that many citizens submit quietly to annoyances which they would resent if they knew they could readily call on a policeman.

One evil practice (which was almost unknown here eight years ago, and which seems to have come out with the great lockout and strike in the stone business,) would at least be checked, that is the annoyance to which women are often subjected, by having directed to them the calls and insulting remarks of men with whom they have no acquaintance, and sometimes, though not often the remarks are of a filthy nature; a little judicious punishment would prevent a good deal of it, but at present it is not an easy matter to deal with it, because if a woman resents this familiarity, she becomes the laughing stock of the crowd, and the constables have to work with these men, and don't like to interfere lest they get their ill will, but if we had a few night policemen, (as these things occur mostly in the night) whose only business it would be to look after the peace of the town with a sufficient salary, they would have no such scruples, and they could be easily found, and our women would be protected. If anyone doubts these occurrences let him quietly promenade a few fine evenings from the railroad bridge on School street to the Post Office in the centre and he will see for himself. It is well known that many of our citizens shun Granite street late at night, on account of the rough character of those who frequent it, much of the trouble being caused by *rum benders* passengers on the late trains. Half a dozen regular police judiciously placed would be a great benefit to the town, and would more than compensate for the cost of maintaining them.

The article which we wrote on the street railway some time ago where we pointed out how it could be made a paying investment by doing a freight as well as a passenger business seems to have borne good fruit, (although our neighbor the *Patriot* seems to claim all the credit) and we have hopes that some of our citizens will examine into our statements as to the necessity of a regular police force, and that this article will ultimately lead to its establishment in Quincy and thus deprive the city advocates of one of their arguments.

WATTLE.

QUINCY A PAUPER.

Last March at the annual meeting there was quite a discussion on the proposition to appropriate money sufficient to make the town hall a decent place to meet in. Bearing in mind the proverb that "cleanliness is next to Godliness" it appears a little singular that the people of Quincy so godly in their daily lives should have borne with this filthy meeting place so long.

I suppose one reason is that to have a clean sweet smelling place would cost a few dollars, so we have kept a lock up in the basement and now the whole material of the structure is fully saturated with the effluvia from that odorous place and aside from the general smell of vile decay that pervades the whole building at all times, usually in the evening, the only public meeting rooms provided by the town are fairly uninhabitable by reason of the occasion of some new compound of odors from the accumulated tramps below.

New England civilization has been the boast and toast of the whole section, but it is not easy to see where the great praise is due at the present day. Our ancestors or predecessors landed here for a special purpose and being of hardy stock they made a good profit in subduing the wilderness and providing for their natural wants and they also gave of time and money, to further the cause of human brotherhood as they understood it. It may fairly be questioned if we are following worthily in their footsteps. The towns of the west have taken that quality which was formerly a resident here generally called *Public Spirit* and the inhabitants go at once

to make a town life, that is in most places of over 5000 inhabitants worth more than our town life with nearly three times their number.

The appliances that have made intercourse with the outside world, have apparently made it among ourselves more difficult and the poverty of our town life is apparent to any one who chooses to look on it. Here we are a town of 2500 voters having a common burden to bear and so little does each one care for it that there isn't a decent road or sidewalk in town al though each foot man coming from either of the villages to the centre pays in shoeleather more every year than would build sidewalks and crossings imperceptibly. We have spent in twenty-four years on our roads a sum large enough to have made them in the best manner and yet we drag through mire and dust like the paupers of Povertytown, and besides we take out of horses and wagons enough every decade to make the roads the horses and wagons are worn upon.

We make a six horse team necessary to do a four horse work and as for the throats of the drivers we make a row of saloons on Neponset avenue a necessity simply for washing and rinsing purposes. We make the citizens pay for damages yearly, sums that in a few years would build a complete system of sewerage. We took no measures when we ought, to provide water and now we have lost the opportunity for fountains, sprinkling efficient fire service because these items must be paid in our towns at all.

The object of our meetings seems to be not a fair, intelligent discussion and of what the town needs as a town, and a discussion of business methods as to providing them, but to get out of each others sight as quickly as possible with a mental reservation never to meet again and with a feeling that we have been robbed of our proportional part of the tax levy. We never seem to think that the having things we are able to pay for does not tend to make us poorer for the money they cost but rather richer because we have put something we might not use into something we shall use and be the better and happier also for using. No man of us does the same in his business, and yet we allow a few men to tell us we cannot have the ordinary comforts of modern life, and believe what we hear to such an extent that we go away from meeting poorer than when we went, for we have lost the good intentions we took there.

We live with old hats stuck in the broken windows forgetting that the extra coal used in heating costs more than glass and setting.

No community that says "we can't" ever can. So firmly is this belief settled in many minds that they see no way to progress except by giving up the town form of government and substituting one that will doubtless be more expensive so far as the common cost is concerned but which will give us the things we need and can afford. If every man will figure up the items of expense to bootmaker, blacksmith, wheelwright, scavenger, well digger, druggist, and doctor, he will find that the greater portion of the total could be saved by paying the smaller portion yearly to the tax collector.

Some may say that these trades and professions would suffer, but they would not as the increase of savings would allow larger expenditure for other things and the balance would be kept up.

If our public works were well done the incentive to private outlay would employ a hundred times the men now at work for purely ornamental purposes and the money would be cheerfully laid out by those who have no incentive now, to do anything in the way of improvement to the places they live on.

We ought to insist at our next town meeting on a committee to consider the needs of the whole town and have our work rightly begun. We ought not to build good streets to have them dug up for sewers, water, gas or other purposes within a year or two. We have wasted money enough and time enough. Who has the courage to stand up for a fair beginning?

If any two hundred voters would go to town meeting with a fair plan of action and insist on having the work done to their liking, even if it took two or three half days, there would be no trouble. It is not necessary to finish all our talk on town matters in four hours and it costs so much to do it in that time that I hope we may be longer about it next time.

The workingmen have plenty of opportunities for the exercise of all their zeal and talent, for some time to come. The Plymouth trial is not yet decided, and it is of the utmost importance to every organized body of laborers, to have the law of conspiracy clearly defined, and laid down.

In New York State the statute of conspiracy should be at once repealed or amended. The relations between

THE LABOR PARTY.

The introduction of the labor question into the political arena as an independent party, as seen by the recent elections in New York and Boston, seems to have been an unfortunate mistake, and if persisted in, will lead to most disastrous results.

The workingmen, were organized for the purpose of defending themselves against the combinations of unprincipled employers, who took advantage of their capital to oppress the workman. What the laborer complained of was, long hours; small pay; blacklisting; and the order system. In the ranks of the workingmen who are united upon all these questions, are thousands who agree on no other subject; who have no other interest in common, than *work and wages*; men and women, who differ in race, religion, political opinion, and language. It has been a most arduous labor to cement a union, and perfect an organization among so many people whose interests are identical, and it is a more difficult task to govern and control this powerful body when organized.

It is the sacred duty of every man having influence in the organization to use that influence to promote harmony and good feeling among the members, but the attempt to use the organization for the benefit of any one of the great political parties, is certain to create dissension, and discord in the general body is the precursor of dissolution.

There can be little doubt that there are many who endeavor to make their connection with the labor party, subserve their private interests, and use their influence in that body for their own pecuniary benefit.

This class, is found in every political body, and such men are always prominent among workingmen whenever a strike occurs.

At the present day when money is openly used as a political lever, a poor man however competent he may be, finds it impossible to be elected to any office in the gift of the people, and it is becoming a general belief, that every man in office is in the market for the highest bidder. When it is difficult for an honest man to be a candidate for office, how much more dangerous to the cause when a demagogue, without principle becomes prominent in the body, and uses his power in the interest of the man, or the corporation, that pays him the most money for his influence.

This is one of the greatest dangers to which the labor party is exposed by entering into the general politics of the nation. There are, and there always will be in every free country, two great parties, one conservative and slow; the other, progressive and radical. In each of these bodies will be found men unscrupulous as to the means they use to insure success. In America, we have at present, the Democrats, and the Republicans as the two great opposing parties struggling for supremacy. The great majority of both these parties is composed of workingmen, and in each are many Capitalists, whose interests, and prejudices are antagonistic to the laborers, whose votes always elect the officers who govern the nation. It is almost universally admitted that the "barl" is an essential element in a political contest, and that the influence of the greenback is not the less potent, although its working is silent and unseen at the time.

A natural consequence of the action of the labor party taking sides in politics, will be to provoke the hostility of the party which it may defeat in a closely contested election, for political enemies are not soon forgotten, and this hostility may be used at an inopportune moment to defeat measures of great importance to the workingman's interest.

All these elements of mischief, are thrown like Pandora's box, into the ranks of the workingmen when they enlarge their sphere of action by catering to the interests of either of the great parties in the country. Nor will the great capitalists who dread the growing strength of the workingmen, slow to take advantage of such a mistake. These men will encourage the formation of a "third party," and furnish funds for the maintenance of a press, and a lecture bureau to support it.

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TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

Brown was very sick a little while ago, and the doctors were about to give him up. It is rarely that doctors will give up anything, but they were very near giving up Brown. Although Brown wasn't very desperate himself, yet the doctors assured him his case was, and they further told him that desperate cases require desperate remedies. They said was only one thing that could possibly save him, and that was transfusion of blood. They must find some perfectly healthy man who would submit to having a quantity of blood injected from his veins into those of Brown. Brown asked them indignantly if they thought they could pick him up for a blood sucker in that way; but they said he must do that or die, and it wouldn't do to give it up so, Mr. Brown, so he consented. They sent for Jones Brown's particular friend, though he would seem that a man wasn't very particular who would allow himself to be tapped in a way like that. The operation was performed in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and Brown got well.

And now the strangest part of this story is to be told. Brown imagines that he is Jones, and behaves in the most absurd manner account of that delusion. He wears clothes several sizes too large for him, because Jones is fat while he is lean. Jones is a bald-headed man and Brown, who had a good head of hair, buys all the hair restoratives he sees advertised, and is rapidly reducing himself to Jones' condition.

We do not claim, that, the assessors of Quincy have at any time, been angels, and we believe there are, and always have been, and always will be inequalities and some injustice, but the average is lower in proportion to value.

If it costs as much to build one square yard of road in Boston as it does to build ten of equal quality in Quincy, it argues much for the rascality of the Boston officials, because we know, and any practical road builder will tell you that the difference in cost is but slight; while most of the streets in cities are well lined with houses, and the cost for each piece of property should not be as much as there is in Quincy, where the houses are not so close together; for instance, if 100 yards of road cost \$100. in Boston, and there are 100 houses on the road with \$100 each, the expense would be \$10.00 per house, then the same length of road in Quincy with ten houses, (which is actually a high proportion) the cost would be for each house \$100 or ten times as much as the more thickly settled place, and his example holds good in many other things, as for instance cleaning the street, the cost of gas and water, of street lighting, police protection, etc.

We have visited Malden, Cambridge, Somerville, Brockton, Taunton, Fall River, etc., but possibly our business in visiting these cities, took us into different quarters of them, from those parts visited by Civis, which would account for our difference in opinion, we were in search of work, and certainly our necessities led us into some execrable roads; in everyone of these cities, we actually came across worse streets than Granite street.

It makes a difference what part of a city you visit as to what your impression of its streets will be; if your business takes you through the principal streets only, you will think a city is very much neglected.

Wattle says, "that the board of Aldermen of Boston do not represent a majority of the citizens, and probably never have done."

The people of Quincy have not given up the direct control of their affairs; the appropriations are made directly by the people, and they can, at any annual meeting, appropriate a separate amount for each separate piece of work even to the repairs on each piece of road.

In the matter of schools we admit they have given up a good deal of their direct control, and the schools are growing worse for it.

The efficiency of the work, done by the committee appointed by the town meeting does not depend on the high personal character of its members, but principally on the fact, that their report must be approved by the citizens before being of any use, and as to putting up a corrupt job, if they were the worst characters in the town they could not do that, and this they differ materially from a board of aldermen.

We admit the point and truth of the smiling argument.

We also admit that improvement is needed but becoming a city is no improvement.

Wattle.

Reckseckers Perfumes,

In Full and small bottles.

Reckseckers Cologne.

LA VENDER

—AND—

Violet Water.

TRY OUR

SARSAPARILLA

—THE BEST OF ALL AT—

Pierce's Prescription Pharmacy.

FINE TAT

Clothes Made to Order
and guarantee
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing

William

HANCOCK STREET Over J. H. Vass

GEO. F. WILL

—DEALER

Groceries and Provisions

Hancock Street.

Established by Chas. P. Turrell in 1822

TIRRELL & SONS,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Fine

Carriages, Harness, Wagons

Factory and Salesrooms,

Nos. 55, 57, and 59, Hancock street,

QUINCY, MASS.

All Kinds of Repairing Promptly Attended to

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WIT AND HUMOR.
"Necessities tread on the heels of superfluities," and the fellow who treads his heels on the banana peel finds his head occupied with a superfluity of bumps.

"Learning makes a man fit company for himself," and that is about all some men are fit for.

"Consult the lips for opinion, the conduct for convictions." The youth who consulted his girl's lip had a strong conviction that she had been eating onions.

"An effort to make others happy lifts us above ourselves." We tried to make a friend happy, and were lifted on the toe of his boot.

"No man can be wise on an empty stomach." Otherwise is what we would prefer to an empty stomach.

"Nothing is as good as it seems beforehand," and the first cigar we establish the fact about as lively as anything we know of.

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The situation is very embarrassing for all parties concerned.

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The Balance

—OF OUR—

Holiday Goods,

—AT—

Less than Cost

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Carriages and Flowers furnished

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Shop in Pierce's Block,

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Wells Driven and Pumps
Repaired.

Agents for Gould's low pressure
steam heating apparatus. Work
Promptly attended to.

DURGIN'S AMBER LOTION,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

DURGIN'S COUGH BALSAM,

SURE CURE EVERY TIME.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons,

—DEALERS IN—

The best quality LYKENS VALLEY, FRANKLIN,
RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBER-
LAND COALS.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split
KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

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TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

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EAST BRAINTREE, 9321

QUINCY POINT, 9332

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QUINCY, 552

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Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers

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BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

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Cigars and Tobacco,

PIPES,

BASS'

Corner Granite & Hancock Streets

Latest Styles

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C. A. SPEAR'S,

86 HANCOCK STREET.

J. W. LOMBARD,

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ROBERTSON BLOCK,

QUINCY, MASS.

JEROME S. MACDONALD, AUCTIONEER.

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Room 4 Rogers Building, Opp. State Street.

W. A. HODGES.

BAKER,

21 Hancock Street, Quincy.

Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

—OF ALL KINDS—

Orders for WEDDING CAKE Promptly attended to.

At the Fruit Store of

C. F. RICE,

39 Hancock Street, Quincy.

Nearly opposite the Chinese Laundry. Oysters are opened daily and sold by liquid measure, or in the shell, also by the plate, or stewed.

Ice Cream by the gallon at short

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE CONNECTED.

LOCAL NEWS.

From trifles our pleasures in life often spring.

The smallest thing happiness renders,

And many a man feels as proud as a king

In a pair of Tirrell Bros' suspenders.

Ladies accomodation at Tirrell Bros

John R. Graham is on a visit to

his "Briar Hill" stock farm in Kentucky.

Work at Whicher's and Drake's

boot and shoe factories is very dull

at present.

Bussell still holds his own as a

photographer, if you wish a good

picture give him a call.

McDonnell & Cook are putting on

the men which they discharged about

a month ago, for want of work.

F. A. Moreland & Co. have just re-

ceived a stock of Japenese Novelties,

which would be well worth inspecting.

The workmen at John R. Graham's

boot and shoe factory, quit work on

Christmas week, to remain idle for

three weeks.

William J. Welsh keeps a full line

of goods for suits and overcoats and

will guarantee a good fit to those who

patronize him.

Call at Austin Winslow's for the

best cigar in Quincy, only five cents.

These cigars are made from the best

assorted stock in the market.

Alexander Marneck and Alexander

Falconer have formed a co-partner-

ship and gone into the granite busi-

ness. Their shed is located on Lib-

erty street.

The Missess Flynn although a

young firm, have shown to the public

that they know its taste and hope

that their friends of the past will con-

tinue their kind patronage.

James J. Malone, Esq., who has

been in New Mexico, during the past

summer, returned home Dec. 24th,

greatly improved in health. May he

remain so is the wish of his many

friends in Quincy.

Considerable fault has been found

with the road commissioners for their

neglect in cleaning the streets, after

the first snow storm and with just

cause. They improved but little on

the second occasion.

John L. Miller of the firm of

Thomas & Miller has returned from

the West, where he has been on busi-

ness. The firm are making prepara-

tions to build a new shed sixty-five feet

long and intend to employ another

gang of men.

For preserving the complexion we

advise the use of Joseph S. W. Hall's

Old Colony Glycerine Emolient, this

remedy is also a sure cure for chapped

hands and cold sores, it beautifies,

the complexion and insures a healthy

circulation of the blood.

Dr. W. L. Faxon, John C. Randall

and C. A. Faxon have petitioned the

Legislature to be allowed to

form a corporation to build a horse

railroad upon the streets of Quincy.

This is a step in the right direction

and we hope to see the work begin

early in the Spring.

By a recent act of the Legislature the

town of Quincy can, with but little

expense, obtain free delivery in her

postal department. The only require-

ments which she has not, being con-

crete or paved sidewalks, and the

houses numbered throughout the town.

The voters should see to it at the next

town meeting that these are obtained

as they are needed whether we re-

ceive the free delivery or not.

The firemen were called out by an

alarm from box 23 on Sunday, Dec.

19, at 4:20 p. m., caused by a fire

discovered in the curving shop of

Mr. Wm. Panton, on Hancock

street. The firemen responded

promptly, but the fire had gained such

headway and was in such a dangerous

locality, that a second alarm was rung in.

The building, which was

an old one and filled with combustible

material, burned fiercely. It was

fortunate that the wind was light and

plenty of water at hand, or the livery

stable and office of John Hall, the

carriage manufactory of Tirrell &

Sons, and perhaps other property

would have been destroyed. The

firemen worked hard and succeeded

in keeping the fire where it originated

in the rear of the building, and ex-

tinguishing the flames after an hour's

labor. This could not have been

done without the aid of the water-

works, however, which did great ser-

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P. O. Box 627, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, FEBRUARY, 1887.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

The rage of political defeat has impelled Mr. Henry George a notorious socialist, to direct his venom against the hierarchy of the church because it had the presumption, centuries before he was born, to declare erroneous and destructive doctrines which he professes, and because it had the courage in this 19th century of light and also of deep darkness, to adhere to its decisions and to command its clergy to abstain from the public political advocacy of the acceptance by society of said vagaries. Since Mr. George's defeat the cry has gone out and been echoed by every enemy of the church, "no religion in politics!" If they had declared that the best interests of the church and State demand that party politics shall not produce partisan politicians among those who have dedicated their lives to the service of God, their principle would have been in better taste, but it would have also effectually condemned their own action in this unfortunate affair. No religion in politics!! Very-well, why did they attempt to bring religious influence to help their side of the political contest? Why was such flattery, such intense pressure brought to bear upon certain ecclesiastics, if not for the advantage which would accrue to Mr. George & Co., from such politico-religious combination? What was expected from Dr. McGlynn's advocacy of George's doctrines election if not the political and pecuniary profit of said George and his communistic associates? When religious influence is brought to bear in favor of his party, the demagogue is ready for baptism by immersion if necessary. But when it is withdrawn after long patience and frequent admonition despised, when forbidden for the best of reasons and by a due exercise of rightful authority, Mr. George's rage knows no bounds of decency and he becomes at once a rabid bigot, a lurid hater of God's church.

"No religion in Politics?" Let us define our terms. If by politics is meant the strife between parties for political power and individual profit, we say, by all means; "Yes." Keep the altar of God and his clergymen for the service of God, and drive far from each the fatal notion that they are to use their influence publicly in favor of any merely political party whatever. Keep them as distant as possible from the filthy cesspool of moral corruption so prevalent today in the selfish strife for honor or profit.

And so forth because Archbishop Corrigan tried to keep his priests out of this kind of politics, because he did not allow them to array their flock into hostile factions, to cause discord and strife in the very church of God contrary to her every rule, Mr. George calls from its grave the spectre of knownothingism to arise and rebuke the church for her efforts to promote harmony and peace among her subjects, and to remove from political contests the quality of religious strife. Shame upon the demagogue and shame upon the newspapers which through malice and hatred of Catholicity, simply because the church is right and true, have basely slandered us and accused the church of attempting to take away the political rights of Catholics. She takes away no rights but she does remove political wrongs and warns her children to avoid false and destructive doctrines and prevents their teachers from turning the church into a political caucus, convention or camp devoted to any merely political party whatever. She refuses to change the laws and gospel of Jesus Christ for the gospel of communism anarchy and ruin proclaimed by every rattle brained socialist that pretends to have the cure for all the sufferings and evils of the world, be they moral, physical or intellectual.

"No religion in politics?" If by politics we understand the science of government, or the administration of public affairs, we most emphatically hold that religious principles must of necessity have a directive as well as

a prohibitive place in politics. Religion must direct that the laws of administration and their application must be just, as well as for the common peace, happiness and prosperity of the governed. It must teach the rulers that their authority comes from God, that they are not above the law, that nations are bound to the observance of the moral law quite as strictly as individuals. The nation must be instructed that it exists not for the purpose of financial or territorial aggrandizement but, by wise, prudent and just regulations, to lead its subjects to realize that they serve their country best by first serving God. Religion must teach the state that the summit of ideal happiness and civilization is reached only by the faithful observance of God's all wise and just mandates. That all prosperity, not based upon this foundation is only temporary, hollow, oppressive and self-destructive.

Religion has also a prohibitive voice in political economy, by refusing to bind its subjects in conscience to obey laws which are unjust and contrary to God's supreme law. It condemns the adoption of rules or maxims of government which are false in themselves and injurious or destructive to society if put into practice. It condemns the absolutism, tyranny and oppression of rulers with fully as strong emphasis as it does the communism of the mob. These are the parts which religion must take in politics.

Some of the shallow brained writers for certain Boston papers have displayed very prominently in this affair the poverty of their ideas and the bigotry and malice of their feelings towards Catholics. To such as these, it may seem presumptuous for the church to repudiate the doctrines of so infallible a teacher of political economy as is Mr. George. That church which for 1900 years has been called upon to pass judgement upon every form and kind of thought, doctrine and principle of the human mind, whose teachings have guided safely and surely to the realization of their best interests the lives of individuals and nations the most brilliant and the most powerful the world ever saw.

That church which received a direct command from God to teach all nations, even free America, in which Mr. George lives; that church which through her divinely commissioned preceptors presumes to warn her children to avoid and abhor doctrines which she has seen invariably bring misery, anarchy and destruction upon every nation that has embraced them. Perhaps her practical experience of 1900 years has not brought as much wisdom, and is not worth as much to our enlightened age as Mr. George's theory of what he for the present moment pretends to think is the only great panacea for all the evils which afflict mankind. For 6000 years men of all nations, climes and conditions of life have all been mistaken, have all been either tyrants, fools or slaves, and it is reserved for Mr. George in this glorious 19th century to bring in the millennium of universal wealth, happiness and luxury by destroying the very foundation of society and consequently society itself in the vain hope of remedying evils which he knows or ought to know, come not from the unequal distribution of land but from wilful and malicious disobedience to God's law, which men like him impatient, restless and jealous of other men's hard-earned and frequently well merited happiness, have ever shown. It is too late now to reconstruct the bases of the universe. It is too late to attempt to attack the church because she is intolerant of dangerous doctrines. With equal justice could we blame the state for sending to prison the robbers who like these communists believe that they are entitled to other people's property. It is too late to appeal to the impotent shadow of knownothingism. Sensible men of all denominations unite in sustaining Archbishop Corrigan in his endeavor to keep the church out of the slime of party politics and in condemning Mr. George for his foolish, bigoted and rash attack upon the impregnable position of the church.

TOWN OR CITY.

In considering the proposal to procure a city charter for Quincy, the main argument of those opposed to a change, is, that Quincy is a town, and consequently should remain a town forever. It is strange, that the citizens who use this argument, are

the same who were in favor of all the changes which have been made to destroy the principle of town government in Quincy. The central principle of the town government of John Adams, was the "School District," and the ideal democrat, was the "Prudential School committee man." The school district has long been abolished by State law, and the prudential committee, is almost forgotten. Quincy, has long since abandoned the town system, and at present the town is governed by those who reside within a convenient distance of the town hall. It is said that if we become a city, our expenses will increase, and our taxes be enormous. This foolish assertion is disproved by the example of the small cities in the vicinity of Boston, where the taxes are not so high on an average, as in Quincy. It is objected that, although the taxes are nominally lower in these cities than in Quincy, the valuation is higher, in proportion to the cash value of the property, than it is in Quincy. This may be so, but if any one will take the trouble of examining the assessors books of Quincy, and Boston, I think we will find that many poor men's houses in Quincy, valued at \$1500, or \$2000, are assessed nearer to their cash value, than the large blocks in State street in Boston. By cash value, I mean, the amount of money a piece of property will bring when sold in the open market, by public, or private sale. The expenses of Quincy, must of necessity be largely increased in the near future, whether we continue a town, or become a city, and it is singular that nearly all who oppose a city government, are in favor of increasing the yearly appropriations. The appropriation for schools, has steadily increased every year, and must increase in proportion to the growth of the town; the appropriation for highways has kept going up, in proportion as the condition of the streets grew worse; there is necessity for sewerage, and drainage, which if carried out, will still further augment the tax levy; and we are told that money must be found to defray the expenses of these necessary works. It is wise for the citizens of Quincy, which is presented as a model town, to consider if we get as much value for a dollar, as do the citizens of Boston, which is represented as the embodiment of municipal corruption. Any unfortunate pedestrian who was obliged to travel from West Quincy, to the village, last fall, after Copeland street was thoroughly repaired, would thank his stars if he had the roads, and sidewalks provided in the terrible city. "Wattle," misrepresented my statement on the comparative expense of roads in Boston and Quincy. I said that it costs ten times as much to build, and maintain, a road in Boston, as in Quincy. "Wattle" makes me say that it costs more to build a road in Boston than in Quincy. This is not fair, it is the "mountaining" of a road in Boston that makes the difference in expense. I stated in my last communication, that I selected Boston as the worst example cited by the opponents of a city, to compare with Quincy, as a model of universal wealth, happiness and luxury by destroying the very foundation of society and consequently society itself in the vain hope of remedying evils which he knows or ought to know, come not from the unequal distribution of land but from wilful and malicious disobedience to God's law, which men like him impatient, restless and jealous of other men's hard-earned and frequently well merited happiness, have ever shown. It is too late now to reconstruct the bases of the universe. It is too late to attempt to attack the church because she is intolerant of dangerous doctrines. With equal justice could we blame the state for sending to prison the robbers who like these communists believe that they are entitled to other people's property. It is too late to appeal to the impotent shadow of knownothingism. Sensible men of all denominations unite in sustaining Archbishop Corrigan in his endeavor to keep the church out of the slime of party politics and in condemning Mr. George for his foolish, bigoted and rash attack upon the impregnable position of the church.

would be impossible in a city government. In Boston, as I have before stated, gas is cheaper, and water, the great necessity of the poor, is more convenient, and at far less cost. In all things that pertain to the comfort, peace, and happiness of a community, I think it will be admitted that the citizens of Boston are more favored than the people of Quincy, and have these conveniences at a cheaper price. If these statements are correct, and any person can verify them, they furnish good reasons why Quincy should become a city.

CIVIS.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

The time for annual Town Meeting will soon be here, and we are afraid there has been very little preparation on the part of those who see the necessity for, and who earnestly wish to make some improvement in every part of the town. This lack of preparation, and apparent lack of spirit, is caused in part, by an expectation on the part of many that, the committee having the proposed City Charter in hand, will shortly report, and that, as a matter of course, a change to a city will quickly follow.

The chief cause however, lies in the fact that so many different improvements are needed, that the advocates of reform are at a loss where to begin first. They are pretty much in the position of the man who stayed up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his coat or his boots.

There is the question of regular police, the parks, a new town hall, the betterment act &c, in fact they should examine into the workings of every department and make such suggestions as they deem for the interest of the town.

Great care should be taken in the selection of such a committee; they should be men who have a strong interest in the business prosperity of the town, and not men who have merely a sleeping place here; it would seem as though this advice was not necessary, but anyone who will look at our present school committee will see some need of it, for very few of these gentlemen have any interest in the schools not having children attending them, and it would not be amiss to enquire why it is that a good majority of our roads should be macadamised or paved not in bits and patches each year but taken up as a whole, and the work pushed along as fast as practicable. If only a short piece is done each year, (as proposed by some who are not over friendly to such improvement,) the present generation would have passed away before some sections of the town would have an improved street at all, although paying taxes for the improvement of the other sections.

The consideration of this question will naturally bring with it a consideration of the questions of Sewage, Water and Gas. With our present roads there is little difficulty experienced in digging trenches for pipes, and when laid, filling up the trench, leaving the road as good as before, (although this has never been done to our knowledge,) but with macadamised and paved roads the case would be different; not only would it be very difficult (though not impossible) to make the road as good as ever, but it would be a great deal more expensive.

Therefore the first thing to decide is whether a system of sewage is now a necessity, or will be in the near future, and if so to report some plan, so that the sewers could be built when the streets are being made; if we must have them in a short time, we might as well have them now, as probably contains over 12000 two legged animals if the city they are in, is in Massachusetts.

As we'll say Boston is a city.

Madden is a city. Boston being a city has 400,000 population.

Madden being a city has therefore, 400,000 population.

Now the very points in issue between those who advocate a change from town form of government to city form are simply business points alone.

No one will deny that for a community of tolerably small population,

or even of quite large population,

the town form of government is the best, provided the population is homogenous in its make up, reasonably

animated by the same desires, and

not so divided in villages as to give a

local rather than general feeling of

pride as to public improvements and

wants.

Unfortunately for us we are not so

situated. We have a population too

large and too divided both as to lo-

cation and sentiment to make that

harmony so essentially necessary for

a successful town government.

We spend too much money to have it

spent longer without some responsible

executive. We have too many ne-

cessities still unsupplied, to risk con-

tinuing under a system that is suc-

cessful only in proving how not to do

public work.

Our meetings are too cumbersome

for business, and only succeed in

levying heavy taxes, of which much

is annually expended on the principle

of getting the least for it.

Now what we need is a body such

as the City Council will be, fairly

representative of the sections into

which the town is divided, and a man

for executive and financial agent who

will be known of all the voters to be

chosen for these very purposes. We

want such rules for the transaction

of business as will allow the public to

know what their representative

about. All this can be secured with

out making such absurd regulations

(Charter provisions) as will of ne-

cessity make trading between differ-

ent departments of the government

the only way of getting anything

done. The old saying "what

everybody's business is nobody's busi-

ness" is very true in the manage-

ment of city or town affairs. We need

a system of managing town affairs that

will make it somebody's business and

I have no doubt our charter will pro-

vide for making some one person re-

sponsible for the management of our

affairs, that if there is any mis-

management all of us can say to the

Mayor, "Thou art the man."

"The people of Quincy have not given

the strict control of their affairs

says Wattle.

Of course they have less then a

a dozen men have run this town

the last fifteen years, and they have

done so by making just such state-

ments as I have quoted. Posses-

Wattle has heard the saying "if you

cannot make a man think as you

want him to do as you think," and

this way, by making a majority of

those voting at our town meeting

do as they think, have half a dozen

men made the town what it is.

The problem of city government

will be simpler than in many other

places, for why? We shall

work in the right way. We shall

make the welfare of the community

the object of the city managers, and

make it to their honor to attain to

end, while we will take care that a

opportunity for profit shall not ap-

pear unto them.

If I thought the problem of city

government had reached its final

conclusion, and from the doleful

instances in the town hall one might

pose so, and that it had remained in

as the City Council will be, fairly representative of the sections into which the town is divided, and a man for executive and financial agent who will be known of all the voters to be chosen for these very purposes. We want such rules for the transaction of business as will allow the public to know what their representative is about. All this can be secured without making such absurd regulations (Charter provisions) as will of necessity make trading between different departments of the government the only way of getting anything done. The old saying "what everybody's business is nobody's business" is very true in the management of city or town affairs. We need a system of managing town affairs that will make it somebody's business and I have no doubt our charter will provide for making some one person responsible for the management of our affairs, that if there is any mismanagement all of us can say to the Mayor, "Thou art the man." The people of Quincy have not given up the strict control of their affairs says Wattle.

Of course they have; less than half a dozen men have run this town for the last fifteen years, and they have done so by making just such statements as I have quoted. Possibly Wattle has heard the saying "if you cannot make a man think as you do, make him do as you think," and in this way, by making a majority of those voting at our town meeting, do as they think, have half a dozen men made the town what it is.

The problem of city government will with us be simpler than in many other places, for why? We shall go to work in the right way. We shall make the welfare of the community the object of the city managers, and make it to their honor to attain the end, while we will take care that the opportunity for profit shall not appear unto them.

If I thought the problem of self-government had reached its final conclusion, and from the doleful utterances in the town hall one might suppose so, and that it had remained for the town of Quincy to discern and announce the fact, I would say with our distinguished fellow citizen, "All men who may be elected are robbers, I know it" therefore follow my advice and be robbed under the old law rather than try any new way."

I agree with "Wattle" that it would be no improvement to make Quincy a city after the present town fashion. It would not pay to organize inclemency and carelessness. We mean to organize it out.

A board of twenty members chosen from every part of the town will be a fairer representative body than any town meetings have been for a good many years. These men will be chosen as representatives and if a ward does not make such a selection as it should we shall know where the blame lies. Of course we shall have a model charter, even its opponents will be obliged to admit that Quincy when it breaks away from the old leading strings always selects the best paths to walk in. It will do the same when it adopts a charter. In that will come the improvement, not simply in being called a city.

Delmonico said: "Very few people understand how to cook water". We think the best way would be to boil it. Still, some people may prefer it roasted or fried. It's purely a matter of taste.

"Good evening, Tommy. Is your sister Clara at home?"

"Yes sir." She's out in the kitchen popping corn for you."

"Popping corn for me? How very thoughtful. I like pop-corn very much."

"Yes sir, she said she was going to put a pan of pop-corn under your nose, and if you did not take the hint she'd give you the shake."

Something besides corn was popped that evening.

"Young man, are you prepared to go?" Asked the minister of a young man in the back row after the meeting was over.

"Yes, sir, perfectly."

"Do you think every night as you go to bed, that you may be called before morning?"

"It's always on my mind, sir."

"That's right. And you are always ready to go when the angel comes?"

"Yes, sir. I always sleep with my clothes all on and my overcoat and an extra pair of collar on the chair side of my bed. I'm always ready."

"But my dear young man, you must misunderstand me."

"Not at all, sir. I'm a handsome coachman, and I know my business. Whoever the angel of the household calls, I'm ready to take the first train."

PIERCE'S SARASAPARILLA

Try it and be convinced that it is the best of all.

WITCH HAZEL.

The Family medicine, special prices to Horse owners and stable keepers. Our price in quantity can not be beat.

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All Kinds of Repairing Promptly Attended to.

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J. H. McGovern,

Boots Shoes & Rubbers,

—For Winter Wear—

I have just received a good assortment of the above

—FOR—

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Gentlemen's,

and Children's Wear

Men's Calf, Kip, & Split,

Working Boots.

A Good Grain Balmoral for Wet Weather.

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Best indigo blue flannel shirts at low prices, fine Cheviots, Cashmeres, Contacoats, Fancy Wool, Camels' hair, Scarlet wools, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Stockings Leggings, etc.

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Hamburg edgings, laces, Braids, Prints, Ginghams, etc. and the best soc. Corset in town.

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Remember this is the only store where you can find APRONS READY MADE

Stephen B. Little,

Lamb's Block,

Copeland Street. West Quincy.

GREAT IRISHMEN.—HUGH O'NEILL

Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, was born about the year 1550. His

father Matthew created Baron of Dungannon, by Queen Elizabeth,

was son of Con, "The O'Neill,"

and was destined by the Queen to

succeed his father, and bring the

North Country in loyal subjection to

her majesty. But the men of the

North had no wish to become subjec-

ts of England, although Henry

VIII, took to himself the title of

"King of Ireland," it meant no more to

them than the barren title of

"King of France," borne on the "En-

glish coins for many centuries. His

Kingdom in Ireland, consisted of the

four counties which formed the

"Pale," in Ulster, his authority was

denied, and his power placed at de-

fiance. When Matthew, accepted the

title of Baron, from a foreign

sovereign, the people of Ulster re-

fused to acknowledge him, and his

conduct was reported to London. To

disarm the suspicion of Elizabeth

O'Neill, proceeded to London, where he was received by the Queen,

with a warm welcome, he entreated

her Majesty, that he may be ad-

mitted to the honours and estates of

Earl of Tyrone, which belonged to

his grandfather, Con O'Neill. The

favor of Elizabeth, was easily won,

by the young Earl, who was so apt

to "feign love and desire towards

her, and to address her in the style of

passion." He was granted all his

wishes, and he returned home, a

belated Earl, and a favorite of the

Queen. He continued in this course

for many months without attracting the

attention of his enemies, and his

conduct was reported to London. To

disarm the suspicion of Elizabeth

O'Neill, he took the oath to preserve the

ancient customs inviolate, and to de-

liver the succession peaceably to his

successor. These charges, and many

others were preferred against him.

The Lord Deputy, Fitzwilliam, sum-

moned Hugh to appear in Dublin,

and for long years remained a strik-

ing monument of England's faith

and honor.

After the murder of John O'Neill,

his brother Tirlogh, was elected

chieftain of Tyr-Owen, and he held

his land free from English power.

Queen Elizabeth, and her crafty ad-

visers, finding force unavailing to

conquer Ulster, determined to raise

Hugh O'Neill to power in order to

use him for the purpose of dividing

the north, and profiting by the divi-

sion. She renewed the title of Baron

of Dungannon, in his favor, and

granted him all the lands held by his

father Matthew.

Hugh, made good use of his time

at the court of Queen Elizabeth. He

studied the deep policy of Burleigh

and Walsingham; he made friends of

Essex, Blount, and Ormond. Cam-

den, describes him as "not very tall

but powerfully made, able to endure

much labour, watching and hunger;

that his industry was great, his soul large, and fit for the weightiest business; that he had much knowledge in military affairs, and a profound dissembling heart; so as many deemed him born either for the great good or ill of his country." It seems that the Queen had a great personal regard for the Young Irish chief, and stood his friend often when his enemies considered him as ruined, but in her choice of Hugh, as an instrument of disunion in Ireland she made a serious mistake, and her rage against the Earl was terrible when she found him at the head of the Ulster confederacy. Hugh's first work after he took possession of his barony, was to try to unite all the Ulster chiefs into one Irish body, for the common defence. This was no light task, Tirlogh Lough O'Neill, was the chief of Tyr-Owen; O'Donnell, chief of Tyr-Connell; O'Doherty chief of Inishowen; the McDonnells of the Glens, McGuire of Fermanagh and many other minor septs, all held as independent chiefs, and had their separate detachments of armed retainers. To bring all these into one body, under the watchful and jealous eyes of the English Lords Justices, and their spies, was a herculean task, and it took Hugh many years, to succeed in the undertaking. Some years before, young Hugh O'Donnell, was entrapped and taken a prisoner to Dublin; McMahon, of Monaghan, was hanged at his own door, by Lord Fitzwilliam; the noble Earl of Essex, after concluding a peace with Sir Felim O'Neill, invited him to a banquet, and during the feast, butchered all the Irish guests, and conveyed Felim, his wife, and brother prisoners to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. Hugh, visited the chiefs in their own territories: he exhorted them to unite against a common enemy, and to train their retainers into soldiers, by military discipline, he made friends with the McDonnell's of Antrim, and assisted them with men, and military stores; he kept up a numerous retinue, and had them thoroughly disciplined, when one body of his men, had acquired a knowledge of military duties, Hugh sent them to their homes, and filled their places with new recruits, and continued this practise, until every man in Tyr-Owen was a trained soldier. He could not continue this course for many months without attracting the attention of his enemies, and his conduct was reported to London. To disarm the suspicion of Elizabeth, he took the oath to the "Statute of Kilkenny," John O'Neill, became the undisputed chief of Tyr-Owen, and was enthroned on the stone chair, and received the willow wand of authority, at the Rath of Tullaghoge.

Hugh, the son of Matthew, was hurried out of the reach of John; he was fostered among the English, and was for several years unheard of. He was presented at the court of Queen Elizabeth, and found great favor with her majesty, "being a youth of goodly presence and winning speech."

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Nearly opposite the Chinese Laundry. Oysters are opened daily and sold by liquid measure, or in the shell, also by the plate, or stewed.

Ice Cream by the gallon at short notice.

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BASS'

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QUINCY LOCALS.
John Keenan is attending a Commercial college in Boston at the expense of his former employer.

This winter is the severest Quincy has experienced for many years especially for the granite works. Many firms report plenty of orders but say they are unable to get stock, because of the condition of the quarries.

Wm. Thomas, who runs a stone yard on Granite street has done no business since New Years. His employers called on him on the 15th of January for the money that was due them but he refused to pay off. They have decided to do no more work until he has settled.

Mr. Cornelius Kelliher who resided on Quincy Avenue, died at his residence on Jan. 15th, after an illness of but a few hours. He was a very industrious man through life and highly respected. His funeral occurred on Tuesday from St. John's church and was well attended.

The St. John's C. L. A. A. at its annual meeting elected the following named officers for the ensuing year. W. A. Warren, President; N. Grignon, Vice-President; H. Cunningham, Rec. Secretary; H. T. Brown, Fin. Secretary; T. M. Eelock, Treasurer; J. Linnahan, Librarian; M. Morrison, Asst. Librarian; P. Madigan, Superint.

On Saturday Jan. 15th, while Mr. John Benson was driving down Washington St. his horse became frightened at some boys coasting and ran away. Mr. Benson was suffering with a sprained ankle and was unable to control the animal. When passing the foot of Edwards street, the horse struck his head against a telephone post breaking the post and killing himself instantly. Mr. Benson fortunately escaped without injury. The horse, which was a valuable one, was owned by a New York party.

The workmen employed at Thomas & Miller's granite yard stopped work Jan. 15, because they were not paid off on that day as the bill of prices requires. This firm has been paying its men fortnightly but for some unknown reason failed to pay off Jan. 1st, and the men have been expecting a pay day ever since. When they were not paid off Jan. 1st, and the men have been expecting a pay day ever since. When they were not paid off Jan. 15, they sent a committee to the boss, (Mr. Miller,) who told them that he would pay when he got ready. On receiving this answer they decided to do no more work until they received their pay. They were notified to call at the office the following Friday when they were paid off. Work was resumed after one week's idleness.

On Wednesday evening January 12, a reception was given to John Keenan at his home on South street. It will be seen by an account in a former issue of the "Monitor" that John lost an arm by a fall from a building in Boston. He has since been in the Homoeopathic hospital and on Wednesday evening returned to his home in Quincy. His friends wishing to make his return as cheerful as possible planned a reception which proved a grand success, about fifty couples welcoming him on his return. The evening was spent in dancing, singing and in games and an enjoyable time, was had by all. Music was furnished by "Quill's Orchestra" of West Quincy. Mr. Wm. Mead, Thomas Allmon, Wm. Griffin and others, amused their audience by their vocal selections, as also did Mr. P. Quill and C. Horan with their selections on the violin and piccado. Supper was spread at an early hour and was well appreciated for its excellent quality as well as quantity. At the table Mr. D. J. Ring arose and after an eloquent and touching address, presented John, in behalf of his friends, with an elegant silver watch and gold chain. He was completely surprised both at the reception and presentation but managed to express his heartfelt thanks to his friends in a few words. A noticeable article on the table was a large cake engraved on top with the words "Welcome Home, John Keenan," which was a gift from the Howard Bros. The party did not break up until far into the morning.

The affair was under the management of the "Social Seven" who deserve all the credit for its success. The guests feel grateful to their host and hostess for their aid and wish them long and happy lives.

The Quiney One Price Clothing Store will occupy a store in Durgin & Merrill's block after April 1st.

William Byron and Michael White have won the medals to be given as prizes in the doubles of the handball tournament.

Mr. Arthur Rogers severely strained a muscle in his back recently while putting on his shoe. The pain was excruciating and Donovan was called and gave relief. We all sincerely wish a speedy recovery to our esteemed associate.

The effigy of a newly married man was carried on a rail through Water street one noon time the first of the month. The cause was that he refused to shout his shop mates on the cigars. He has since repented and brought them around. Young men take warning.

January 14th, the third anniversary of the organization of St. John's C. L. A. A., the dramatic board gave a fine entertainment to the members, which consisted of addresses, recitations, songs, dances, character sketches, trios, sparring, club swinging and horizontal bar performance, piano and violin duets, also five and drum duets, humorous reading etc.

The dramatic managers are to be congratulated for their great success. Restricted space prevents giving full account.

The tradesmen in town fully appreciate a live paper. Our advertisers are clamoring for more space to show people what bargains they offer. But we cannot take away any more from our reading matter. It is the intention of the managers to enlarge the Monitor in April when we begin our second year.

From almost every number we have been compelled to omit much valuable matter on account of restricted size. Readers, you cannot do better than to patronize those who advertise in the Monitor. We make a specialty of home advertising.

The members of the St. John's C. L. A. A. numbering about two hundred attended the semi-annual reception of Holy Communion on Sunday morning Jan. 2nd at St. John's Church. The Society met at its hall on School street, and marched in a body. After services were over they returned to the hall where breakfast was in waiting. Before partaking of breakfast the Rev. Director A. F. Roche was called upon the stage and the President W. H. Warner on behalf of the Association presented him with a magnificent gold chalice as a slight token of their appreciation of his untiring labors in their behalf elevating them to their present moral and social standard.

Manager Hunt of the Central Vermont R. R. came to our hall from St. Albans Vt. last Thursday evening and has engaged for this season's base ball club of St. Albans, Messrs. Lawrence Downey, Thos. Barrett, Daniel Rocha and George Wright. He is also in search of John Rudderham. The agreement has been made and the contracts will be immediately forwarded for signatures. Mr. Hunt was delighted with our players and with our gymnasium and hall. He is to be congratulated on his stroke of business policy and we are certain that the St. John's will have great reason to be proud of their late associates in their late associates in their new club. George Wright has returned from Philadelphia and accompanied Mr. Hunt to Quincy.

After months of wasted time and almost no meetings the city charter committee has vouchsafed to make a report. It is wonderful how this report was delayed so long and also more remarkable that no steps were taken by the committee to place the matter before the present session of the legislature. It is now practically too late and impossible to get in a bill before the legislature, and the city inclined voters must grin and bear another long delay. It seems a little like treachery on the part of some of the committee. It is whispered about that some of them are strongly opposed to the change from town to city, and have absented themselves from the meetings of the committee and have delayed the report for the purpose of defeating the movement or at least of retarding the coming of the city form. If this be so, it would have been far more honorable for them to decline to serve on the committee or at least resign. If they accepted the position they should have promptly, faithfully, and energetically, attended to their duty and have carried out, at as soon as possible, the wishes of those who appointed them. Perhaps they thought they

could work better against the city by remaining on the committee and neglecting their duty than they could by resigning their responsible positions to make room for friends of the cause who will work hard to further the change. Every man on

the committee, who is not earnestly and totally in favor of the city form, ought immediately to resign. One thing is certain, that Quincy will never become a city if certain members of the committee can prevent it. If there is any way to remove these men it ought to be done as soon as possible. Business men do not generally give charge of their affairs to those who are opposed to their ideas, and neither should the citizens of Quincy who want the city form of government.

—WEST QUINCY.

A slight fire lately occurred in the house of Timothy White, in Larry Place.

About forty conductors of the Old Colony took a sleigh ride on the Mill-dam last week.

The Holy Name Society turned out in large numbers on the last Holy Communion Sunday.

Mr. Charles Hagerty has been appointed gate tender and also track inspector from here to Braintree.

The section hands on the O. C. R. R. are complaining they do not get extra pay for extra hours of work.

While Mr. Frank Read was getting out of White's express sleigh, he slipped and fell, receiving painful injuries about the head.

Our Road Commissioner has done good service for the pedestrians, by putting ashes on the icy sidewalks. He deserves great credit.

Her many friends will be glad to hear that Mrs. Bernard Hart is at home much improved in health on account of her recent European visit.

The Old Colony has at last waked up enough to repair the bridge between Cross and West streets. By many it had been considered unsafe.

Another death caused by unloading an old charge of powder. It seems as if men will never have any sense. If they should refuse to do such dangerous work and thus compel the bosses to start new holes fewer accidents would result.

Rev. William White, C. S. S. R. celebrated his first Mass on Sunday, Jan. 30th in St. Mary's Church West Quincy. It was a memorable occasion. Mr. Thomas White his brother went to Ilchester, Maryland, to be present at Rev. Wm. White's ordination.

West Quincy taxpayers should call a meeting very soon to consider if we have any rights in town and if we can put articles to get them, in the town warrant. After saying what we want, we must not trust to others to work for them but we must go down like one man to vote for what we want. One thing is certain, that we want the adjourned town meeting held in the evening so that we can all go. As it has been such a terribly hard winter men can't afford to give up work to attend the meeting. So when election day comes let every one of us go down and vote to hold the adjourned town meeting in the evening and keep adjourning it to evenings until the town affairs are decently and justly discussed and common people get a show.

The Christmas tree festival was a grand affair. It took place Jan. 2. The basement was packed to overflowing and a large number were unable to obtain entrance. The trees were loaded down with good things for all and handsome and costly were many of the presents. The children had a huge time. The programme was splendid in character and also in rendition. The tableaux were glorious and the variously colored lights illuminating the characters and the trees filled with bright gifts, produced a most brilliant effect. The programme consisted of a beautiful Christmas Cantata by the choir, recitations by Thos. Doyle, Oswald Vogel, Augusta Dell, Gertrude Boyd and Mary Monahan. Solos by John Mc Gowen and Katie Keenan, humorous reading by Napoleon Grignon, and a laughable dialogue, entitled "Base Ball" between Willie Walsh and Mary Hagerty. Miss Lucy Barry and nine little girls gave a beautiful tableau representing the Blessed Virgin and the nine choirs of angels. Miss Ellen Desmond and six children also presented a fine selection and tableau. About 10:30 all departed highly delighted with the festival.

The Hosiery Co. has started work again.

Business prospects are looking a little brighter in this part of the town.

William F. Powers was a delegate from L. A. 1431 K. of L. to the meeting D. A. 30.

Mr. Patrick Dowd has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his wife, who died from that lingering disease consumption.

Mr. Jeremiah Corcoran died on Jan. 18th. The deceased leaves two orphan children, their mother having died four years ago.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, one of our young and energetic business men, has contracted to furnish a \$1000. monument for a well known Liquor dealer in Boston.

The family of Mr. William Corcoran, who has been for some time a resident of Graniteville, Mo. intend to join him in April and make it their future residence.

Mr. Varney the well known baggage master on the Granite Branch of the O. C. R. R. was married on Thursday, Jan. 20 to Miss Grace Webster of East Milton. They will reside at the home of the bride's parents.

Another proof that West Quincy ought to work for the city charter. Take the section embraced between Cross Willard and West streets to Copeland; what protection from fire? No place to get water except a hole on Willard street, near Larry Place, which is about 5 feet wide and 5 or 6 feet deep. The supply of water would last about 3 minutes, and 70 or 80 horses exposed to this danger without protection.

—ATLANTIC.

The young folks are rehearsing a drama which will shortly be produced.

Mr. Patrick Clifford fell on the ice Saturday evening Jan. 22nd and badly sprained his arm.

Mr. F. Oldham has retired from the dry goods business and is now with the Thayer Heater Co.

The family of Mr. Wm. Murphy narrowly escaped suffocation by coal gas, Sunday morning Jan. 9th.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien has returned from Millville. He is at work in Jas. Duggan's new market on South street Boston.

It is rumored the followers of the big drum are to visit Atlantic. Spare us that! Assure them that there are no sinners here!

The citizens of this part of the town are agitating the building of a hall. If some enterprising builder would erect one we feel sure it would pay him.

James Van Horn an employee of the Tubular Rivet Co. was instantly killed while walking on the railroad track at Wollaston on the evening of Jan. 13th.

Mr. Jeremiah Bowen died Tuesday Jan. 11th after a long illness. The funeral was from his father's residence on Newberry street and was largely attended.

The J. Q. Adams Chemical Co. held a social and supper Jan. 11th.

The town has erected a new fence on Hancock street between Myrtle and Atlantic streets. Something is also needed to keep the sidewalk from sliding into the marsh.

Mr. Henry Cunningham is becoming a fine catcher. A few evenings ago he held Barrett's swiftest and most puzzling delivery in great shape. He frequently practices with the best in the gymnasium and can hold them all without any trouble.

Neponset athletes are fast joining the St. John's and they are good ones. Mc Gilvray is a fine jumper and runner and can

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Neponset athletes are fast joining the St. John's and they are good ones. Mc Gilvray is a fine jumper and runner and can't be beat throwing the hammer, while Casey and Dolan are good all round athletes. Murphy the pitcher has also joined.

SOUTH BRAINTREE.

A party of young people took advantage of the good sleighing of last week by a ride to Brockton. After a plentiful repast at the home of Mrs. P. King, the night was spent in dancing and games. They reached home about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Eugene Griffin the victim of the late railroad accident reached home Saturday. He is looking well, and in excellent spirits.

"How does your little boy come on?" Asked Parson Baxter of a member of his flock.

"He is the cutest little cues you ever seen. He can swear like a trooper, chew tobacco, ties his pants to dog-tails, and—"

"Does he tend school?"

"Why, Parson his too young to tend school. He isn't growth enough to learn miflin yet."

VOL. 1. NO. 12.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,
Confectionery, &
Stationery, TIME
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E. L. CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
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QUINCY, MASS.

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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Call and examine our
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money.

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For sale all the Boston
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A full line of Tobacco, Cigars,
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New and nobby styles of spring
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On MARCH 15th, we shall re-
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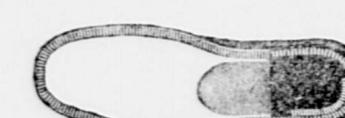
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Also, Fine Assortment of Ladies' and Gents'



Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Hancock Street Quincy.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

Agent for Wollaston Steam Laundry.

SOUTH QUINCY, MARCH, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

"THE PLEA OF UNCERTAINTY."

"All men can not believe alike."—POPULAR CREED,

Art. II.

LAWYER. "You surprise me, sir, in not acknowledging the truth of the saying that 'All men can not believe alike.' It is so well established, that it stares everybody in the face."

MISSIONARY. "If you think that I doubt the fact that all men do not believe alike, you are not mistaken. What I doubt and dispute is the assertion that all men can not believe alike."

LAW. "Why, where were you born not to have learned what every school-boy knows, that

"Many men of many minds,
Many birds of many kinds,
Many fishes in the sea,
Many minds can not agree!"

MIS. "I was born where those words were made as familiar to my ears as to yours. And it puzzles me to know how it is that you, who are so prone to doubt and dispute about every thing, should not have entertained suspicions of the error contained in those lines."

PROFESSOR. "There is no mystery to puzzle one in that. Nine men out of ten believe the same. As for my part, I not only think that all men can not believe alike, but hold that it is not desirable that they should."

LAW. "That's so. Variety is the spice of life. If all men believed alike, there would be no free play to thought, and all individuality would be erased out."

MIS. "If I understand you, you say first, 'All men can not believe alike,' and second, it would be bad for them if they did believe alike. But, in my judgment, each of these statements is a mere assertion, and I take the liberty of questioning and disputing their truth."

LAW. "What every body believes?"

MIS. "If every body believes these assertions of yours, then there are, at least, some points on which all men can believe alike! How is it that you assert so boldly and with so much assurance, that 'men can not all believe alike?' You overshot the mark, my friend, that time! There are not a few, I assure you, who question these assertions."

LAW. "Who are they?"

MIS. "Do you call two hundred millions nobody?"

LAW. "Who are these two hundred millions, pray?"

MIS. "Catholics, my dear sir, who hold that all men can agree in their religious belief, and consequently ought to agree. Until you make it plain by argument and proof, I shall take the liberty calling your statements mere assumptions."

PROFESSOR. "Whatever Catholics may say, men do differ. It is in their very nature. Open your eyes, did you ever see two men alike?"

MIS. "It appears to men I have, that all men, in all essential respects, are alike. All men have the same nature, and the same capacities. Consider this a moment."

LAW. "There you are mistaken. Here is a man, gifted with eloquence, but has no talent for mathematics. Another has a good ear for music, but has no tact for business. This is every-day experience. Your argument will not stand. What you and I learned in our childhood—'Many men of many minds'—is true, sir. There is no getting around it. Men must differ. A little more experience would have taught you that. It is in their nature, as our friend, the professor, has just said."

MIS. "You are too fast, my legal friend. The question in dispute is not that all men possess the same capacities in an equal degree. Nobody asserts that. The question is, whether all men do not possess the same native capacities. Do you understand the point?"

PROFESSOR. "I see your point. It is well taken, and true. All men have the same native capacities, otherwise a man would not be a man. All men are integrally the same."

LAW. "I don't see it. Don't you, Professor, give in so soon. If you do, we shall all be upset before we know it. Be on the lookout out!"

PROFESSOR. "What do you mean? Upset? Is it that we shall see truth, and have to yield what is false? If so, the sooner the better."

LAW. "Yield nothing. Dispute as long as you can, that's my advice. That's practice."

PROFESSOR. "That may be practice in defending a client in a court of law, but it strikes me as poor advice in seeking for truth."

LAW. "We agree, Professor. But this point is an important one. The whole dispute hinges on it. Be slow; it admits of argument, and there is always something gained by delay; trust a little to my practice." Turning to the missionary, he said: "Your statements are not clear, and I dispute them."

MIS. "That they are not self-evident, I admit. They made be made clearer;

and if you will explain wherein lies your difficulty, I shall try to make them so."

LAW. "All right! You see here is a man who can not see."

MIS. "I am well aware of that fact. None so blind as those who will not see." (Here are joined in a hearty laugh at the lawyer's expense.)

LAW. "But I am serious. What I meant to say was, that some men are born blind, or deaf, or with some other defect. Now sight, hearing, etc., are integrally the same."

MIS. "These men you speak of have the same capacities to see, to hear, etc., as all other men have. But these capacities are inactive, because their physical organs are defective. All that constitutes a man is the same in all men."

PROFESSOR. "That is clear enough. But what does it prove?"

MIS. "It proves that if all men have like capacities, there is no reason why they should not all believe alike. The assertion that men must differ on account of their nature, therefore, falls to the ground."

LAW. "There goes your mainstay by the board! I knew it. You are out of court."

PROFESSOR. "But suppose that all men have the same capacities, and vary only in possessing these in a greater or lesser degree, which you admit, will not this variance make them disagree?"

MIS. "No more than the additional knowledge of the stars gained by the telescope, disagrees with the knowledge gained of the stars by our naked and unaided vision. For instance, if I look out to see and perceive three ships sailing, and you look out and discover a dozen or more, with a steamer to boot; your knowledge is more than mine, because your sight is better. It does not differ from mine, because your sight is better. It does not differ from mine, but includes it. Hence, greater gifts enable one man to see and know more than another man, but this does not imply difference or contradiction."

PLANTER. "That is so. There is no reason, if you consider things rightly, why men should differ and contradict each other. Why is it, then, that men do differ? There must be a cause for it. There is a wrong somewhere."

LAW. "Did I not, Professor, tell you, that unless you were more careful we should all be caught?"

PROFESSOR. "Grant that there is no reason on the part of their capacities why men should hold opposing and contradictory beliefs, the question, as our friend the planter says, still remains, 'Why do men differ?' I should like to have your opinion on this point," addressing the missionary.

LAW. "Stop a moment. Let me have a word. May it not be in the nature of truth? You see truth presents itself to the mind not all at once, but by degrees, and in different aspects?"

MIS. "That point is already settled, that the greater or lesser knowledge of truth does not involve disagreement or contradiction. As for one aspect of truth contradicting another, that can not be, for truth is one, and consistent always with itself."

LAW. "I don't know about that. You do not remember, perhaps, the story told by Carlyle and others, about the two knights. They were traveling the same road from opposite directions, and meeting at the foot of a sign, one said it was white and the other that it was red. From words they came to blows. They disagreed. You see, it is the old story again—'Many men, many minds'."

PROFESSOR. "Excuse me, my friend, that does not prove your case. For it turned out that they were both right. After having, as the story goes, given each other mortal blows, they fell, and in their fall, they changed sides, and each saw his folly, for they discovered that the sign was white on one side and red on the other."

MIS. "And the moral of this story?"

PROFESSOR. "Why, it is, that through their word shall believe in me. That they may all be one, as thou, Father, in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."

PLANTER. "If oneness of belief be a mark of true Christianity, what becomes of our legal friend's assertion of all men differing and individuality being crushed out by all men believing alike?"

PROFESSOR. "Gone, I fear, with his theory of development of human nature by oneness."

PLANTER. "But is there such a Christianity as that? and how are we to find it out?"

LAW. "I knew there was some answer to all this. Here we are, all about again."

MIS. "That is a serious question. How shall we find true Christianity?" It is a question of the highest importance."

LAW. "Of course it is. You should have thought of that before. For of what avail is it, if men have the capacity to know the truth, and can not find it without being mistaken?"

MIS. "Surely, if God has

THE QUINCY INQUIRER,

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Mr. LEWIS J. OLIVER, Subscription Agent

P. O. Box 627, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, MARCH 1, 1887.

VOTE: NO!

In a short time the voters of Quincy will express, at the polls, their opinion as to the license or prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in this town for the ensuing year. We have every confidence in the wisdom of the citizens and know that the verdict will be one of strong and continued condemnation of this infamous traffic.

Our townsmen are certainly unwilling to surrender the blessings of peace, and freedom from this curse, which results have been obtained by prohibition. The efforts put forth by the feeble liquor party have proved a boomerang and have only shown to the public how powerless is the enemy of all in this town. We know that our people are almost solidly against license and without any trepidation we await the judgement, certain that it will still further prove the good sense of Quincy's citizens by prohibition of liquor selling. Let every citizen who reads the Mosiron vote a big NO.

TOWN RINGS.

The opponents of a City form of government lay great stress on the idea, that in a city rings are more apt to be organized for the purpose of controlling the finances of the Corporation—or as the phrase goes—for boodle. It is certain that if the voters are disposed to elect men to office who will cheat, or steal, it can be done as effectively in a city, as in a town. Have there never been any nice little jobs put up in Quincy—for the public good?—Now, when the people of the town are calling for larger appropriations for roads, street lights, sewerage, and many other items of expense, common sense, and business habits, demand that these projects receive more attention, as regards their utility, and the money be expended under a stricter responsibility than those matters can receive in a town meeting.

The citizens of Quincy, cannot forget the nice little job that was put up by the extremely moral body of voters, who possess nine-tenths of all the integrity of the town, in the matter of election of the Road Commissioners, at the last March election. The election of Road Commissioners is one of the pet hobbies of many of our citizens, who are zealous in their anxiety to preserve town government. We had some experience in the working of a Road Commission, and the town, at the annual election by a full and decisive, vote abolish the system. Last year, the article to re-establish the Board was put in the town warrant. It was expected that the vote on the question would be taken when the article would come before the town in its regular order. Both parties made nominations, so that if the town decided in favor of having Road Commissioners, they would have been elected, and if the town decided adversely, no harm would have been done. This was the course adopted on a previous occasion, and it was considered fair by all parties. It was tacitly understood that the same method would be adopted last year, no one suspected that any one having regard for his public character would take a mean advantage on such an important question, and the voters of the town, were in no hurry to go to town meeting early, in order that those who were obliged to go to Boston, would have an opportunity of voting early. Taking advantage of the circumstance the few who were in the hall in the morning, voted to take up the article concerning Road Commissioners, out of its place, and regardless of courtesy, or propriety, these labor troubles will be disastrous. These giant monopolies possess immense power. We have Railroad monopoly, Coal monopoly, Telegraph monopoly, Oil monopoly, and the thousand and one chartered corporations, that have got to be almost the governing power of this country. Their agents throng all the legislative bodies, from the halls of Congress at Washington, to the little oligarchy which calls itself the State of Rhode Island. A new body of politicians have come into existence called the lobby, which is as publicly recognized

serve them right if many of them were late for the train.

If any one wishes to find out how a nice little job can be worked in a town, he need only look on at the management of the election for constables, at the next town meeting. If he is an apt mind reader, he can give points to Boston, or New York. The neat job by which a gentleman was declared to be a constable was worthy of the best system of a Philadelphia election in the olden time. At the last town meeting the usual vote was taken, that after the election of town officers, the remaining articles in the warrant, should be submitted to a committee appointed by the Moderator; and no other business be transacted, but the Moderator declare the meeting adjourned.

It was also voted "that no motion to reconsider a vote once passed, should be in order, unless notice was given of the intention of a voter to move such reconsideration, immediately after the passing of the vote." The town voted to elect with the other town officers fourteen constables. The election proceeded, and all the town officers of the town were elected. That article in the warrant was voted upon, no notice of reconsideration of the vote, deciding the number of constables was given, the moderator declared who were elected to the various offices, and many of them qualified; he stated in open meeting that the town officers having been elected, and the article disposed of the meeting stood adjourned to the time appointed to hear the report of the committee, to whom the remaining articles in the warrant were committed.

The result of the election was a bitter disappointment to certain of our citizens. It was uncertain if the newly elected board would appreciate the services of one of our very zealous townsmen, and a request was made that he be appointed a special police officer. The Selectmen did not see fit to give any answer to the request, and our zealous friend fixed things so that the people would have an extra constable. This little job was quietly managed, and at the adjourned meeting, in the face of the vote declaring that such action should not be taken, the very men who supported the original vote, decided who only a few voters were in the hall, and no one except those in the secret—were prepared for such a monstrous act, to elect an extra constable.

You may seek in the records of the most corrupt city in America, and find very few of such nice little jobs as this. It has been a doubtful question during the past year, as to how many constables are in the town. If the vote, whereby the town reconsidered the vote which decided to elect fourteen constables, is binding, the election of these gentlemen has been set aside, and we have had only one constable in town for this year; if the vote to reconsider is not legal, the job was a failure, and the gentleman alluded to is not a legal officer. In either case this transaction reflects no credit on any one concerned in it, and proves conclusively that sharp practise and corruption, can be used in a town, as well as in a city.

CRISIS.

LABOR VERSUS MONOPOLY.

In considering the troubles which agitate the community at this time, most people describe them as struggles between capital and labor. This is a great mistake. The present contests in New York, and Boston, are struggles between Labor and *Monopoly*. For many years the policy of a certain class of men has been to get entire control of the particular branch of business in which they are engaged. These monopolists first attacked the small capitalist, and undersold him in the market; when the rich company ruined the poor trader. When the majority of the voters came into the hall, they were surprised to learn that this snap vote, was taken, and the Road Commission was accepted. It was an action that could not be better done by a board of bosoil aldermen in any city of the union. The voters of the town know now that these gentlemen need watching, and next town meeting day, if of Rhode Island. A new body of politicians have come into existence called the lobby, which is as publicly recognized

as Congress, and which endeavors to coerce legislation, when it fails to bribe legislators. Whenever a monopoly is created, or defended, the "lobby," is set to work for that purpose. It is unfortunate that the working people of this country, have been led to give their support to the schemes of this unscrupulous class, but such has been the case. The policy of the fathers of the republic, was that no special privileges should be conferred upon any class of citizens.

Under the pressure of a great national peril, the United States Bank was granted a special charter, and doubtless was a great benefit to the nation at the time. But when it became powerful, its officers dictated to the national government, until Andrew Jackson, caused its overthrow. Here in Massachusetts special charters were looked upon with distrust by the wisest, and purest of our statesmen. As early as 1827, when Levi Lincoln was Governor of the State, he vetoed a bill that had passed the legislature by unanimous consent it was an act of incorporation of a body called "The Mozart Society," which was organized in Salem for the cultivation of music. The object of this society was good, and its action as a body would be harmless, but the Governor said in his message, that the act was wrong in principle, that it was a violation of the constitution, that chartered corporations were opposed to the Bill of Rights, and if these bodies were encouraged they would tend to the ruin of the country. His reasons were so convincing, that the legislature by an unanimous vote retraced their step. Chartered corporations were created, and in 1835 had grown bold. Robert Rantoul, then a young member of the legislature made a determined stand against granting any more charters. He declared that special laws were against the spirit, and letter of the constitution, and warned the people, that if not stopped in time, a day would

come when these corporations would become too strong for the people, and the struggle between the people, and the monopolists, would become too strong for the people, and the struggle between the people, and the monopolists, would become the great turning question of the country. His warnings were unheeded, special charters were multiplied, year after year they have been allowed by law to increase their capital until the land has become honey combed with their eminations, and now a few men monopolize the whole business of the State, dictate its legislation, and decide what wages shall be paid to the workingmen. When the laborers attempt to have a voice in the arrangement of their own wages, the monopolists dig up old, obsolete English law, they find zealous District attorneys to prosecute obnoxious workmen, and judges to outrage justice by legal decisions, worthy of Scrooges, or Jeffries.

It is against monopolies of this kind that the working people are contending, the odds seem to be against them, but they have justice on their side and if true to one another the workers must win. In all the present contests at various points the monopolists boast that enough of workingmen will be found to defeat the strikers, and to forge their own chains. If this is to be the unfortunate result, the workingman will scarcely ever again have a chance to better his condition. The monopolists will combine, and soon control the markets of the country. They will arrange the prices of beef, pork, and flour; they will regulate the hours of labor to the maximum of human endurance, and wages to the minimum of existence, build palaces, for country residences; yachts to keep in line with the squires who are called lords, in Europe; all this with the money which belongs of right to the workingmen and women who earned it by toil.

The time has come which Robert Rantoul warned the people of in 1875. This monopoly has become a turning point. If the working people are true to each other, the monopolists must go to the wall; capital and labor, will resume their natural relations, the condition of the working man and his employer will come into closer connection. There may not be so many millionaires, but the vast army of very poor people, will disappear forever.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The report of the committee on city charter as published in the *Patriot* of Feb. 5th deserves the most careful consideration from every citizen of Quincy.

The document is carefully written; it seems to provide for every contingency, but we think that in its present shape it will not commend itself to the good sense of the people; we call the attention of our readers to some of its most glaring defects.

1.—The number of councilmen to be elected at large, is too great, in proportion to the whole number. It is proposed to elect eleven councilmen *of large*, on the general ticket, and two from each ward, making the whole number twenty three. This arrangement would be apt to deprive a large majority of the voters of any influence in the affairs of the city. The eleven councilmen elected at large form very near a majority, which virtually disfranchises five of the six wards, for the vote of any one ward, would make the eleven, who were elected on a general ticket, would of course be of one party—a majority of the council. This article should be amended by making the number elected at large five, and three from each ward, making eighteen, the council would consist of twenty three members as the report recommends.

2.—The powers given to the Mayor, are too great. He is to appoint: 1, a commissioner of public works; 2, a city treasurer; 3, a city clerk; 4, a collector of taxes; 5, a city solicitor; 6, a superintendent of police; 7, a superintendent of the fire department; 8, an overseer of the poor; 9, a principal assessor, and six assistant assessors; 10, board of park commissioners; 11, a board of health; 12, a board of license commissioners; 13, trustees of the Public Library; 14, managers of the Adams Academy; 15, managers of public burial places. It seems to us, that this is placing too much power in the hands of any one man, and we hope this will be amended by providing that as many of these officers shall be elected by the people, as will conduce to the public good.

3.—The power of removal given to the council in section 26,—is dangerous in the extreme. The Mayor, elected by a majority vote of the people, should be entirely independent of a subordinate branch of the government. If the people unfortunately elect a man unworthy of their confidence to the highest office in their gift, it remains with them to punish him. He may be an honest man, and a good officer, and yet provoke the hostility of two-thirds of the council. This section needs amendment.

4.—The power conferred on the council to remove any member of the school committee, by a third vote, should not be accepted. It may happen that the council would not be thoroughly informed on the motives, and actions, of the school committee.

The two departments should be separate, and independent of each other.

The great object in making a change from a town, to a city government, is that the citizens at large will have a more direct control over their own business affairs than they possess at present. To attain this end, it is necessary that the people have a direct vote in the selection of every important officer in the body corporate. The duties of every officer in every department should be clearly defined, and each should be held to a strict responsibility for the faithful discharge of their several duties.

It is objected to this idea, that the people are too apt to be influenced by venal motives, and that officers elected by popular vote, are not as capable as those appointed by the executive. A cursory examination of official statistics, will prove the fallacy of this opinion. Another objection made is, that the faithful public officers are liable to be defeated at election. This is one of the greatest hobbies of men who fear to trust the people with power, and it is one of the most silly assertions, a sane man can utter.

We have two notable examples in Quincy, of the conservatism of the people, as shown by the popular vote. Mr. Gill, has given universal satisfaction as Town Clerk; Mr. Spear, as Town Treasurer, and no attempt has been made during many years to deprive either of their position. Mr. Cobb is a popular and efficient Register of Probate, and Insolvency; Mr. Burdakin, is well known as the Register of Deeds, for Norfolk County, these gentlemen have been before the people for re-election several times, and nobody

inquires what their political opinions are, or for who they cast their vote for President. The people are generally conservative in their views, and seldom want a change in public

servants without good reason for it. In a city, the voters should have the same power to elect their servants, that they possess in the country, and in the state. If the citizens of Quincy are capable to elect good men for Road Commissioners, Treasurer, Clerk, City Solicitor, Tax Collector, or Overseer of the Poor.

We mention these as serious objections to the adoption of the City Charter, as it is presented in the report of the committee. We hope that it will be amended in these particulars, and a charter framed that will give general satisfaction to all, in which equal rights, and privileges will be secured to every citizen of Quincy.

THE QUINCY TOWN MEETING.

Several times during the past ten years and more especially since the practice of having a committee on the warrant was begun, has it been said that the model town government of Massachusetts was to be seen in Quincy.

It is rather difficult to see in just what the type appears. If the idea to be conveyed is, that we have the best form of a popular government, that is one thing, and will bear discussing; but if it is meant that we have a town government such as the first settlers made it and left it, why then there is no reply to be made other than a flat denial.

From the spirit (which alone can give life) of the town government, as contemplated at the time the present government of the state was inaugurated we have so far drifted that no amount of labor can put us back again.

We have now an oligarchy which is no less powerful than if it had a regular organization. We have indeed a form of government under which apparently the individual voter or fifty voters together have an opportunity to determine something but they can really determine nothing. We have

a committee to consider our business. That committee is divided into subcommittees of three and among about seven such sub-committees are the articles of the warrant distributed. Two men on each sub-committee practically decide how the town is to vote upon some five to ten articles, and when the reports of the various sub-committees are combined into a general report it appears as if the whole committee had acted upon the whole warrant. Now this method of transacting business is the exact opposite of the method of popular town government, which is to have town matters acted on intelligently by all the voters.

The opponents of town government have carried their point year after year by the argument that the people were too busy to attend to their own business, they talk of the time lost in attending town meetings, always, of course, in the interest of the laboring man. They talk of the more intelligent supervision that fifteen men can give town matters, than can all, and other reasons of the same sophistical sort. The object of which is to keep the people from attending to their affairs. They point to the appropriations that are made as a proof that they are not opposed to spending money for town purposes as a proof of their disinterestedness.

All this kind of talk only obscures the point in issue which is, that the people should take time enough to discuss their own business even if it should take a number of days to do it.

Nothing has been adduced to prove that a town meeting would not be as well held and managed by the laboring men alone, as it would be if the occupants of "Wisdom Corner" and a few other citizens were not there.

It is not absolutely necessary that we should be confined to one moderator, it is not necessary that we should act upon 40, 50 or 60 articles of warrant in one afternoon. Nothing would be better for Quincy than to have its business thoroughly discussed by its wage earners.

The town is very largely indebted to its quarries for its prosperity, so far as the value of its real estate is concerned, there is no question of the price at which it now sells, has been given it by the granite-cutters, and the interests of in nearly every point of view ought to receive from these men a very thorough and sober discussion.

The prime thing in all our meetings for town matters really is not the mere spending of so and so much money but the understanding of the matters for which the meeting was held. A meeting may be a very satisfactory

one and yet no money be spent at all.

A very strong reason for a better as well as a different method of working is the bringing our citizens together to talk about their wants and the only reason why frequent meetings are opposed is because some expenditure may be made. Well, if the people by concert action can buy something they all need and can save money by so doing it matters not whether the expenditure is paid through the town treasurer or by each individual acting for himself; except that acting singly they often do not obtain what they can, acting collectively. It is said that this matter of procedure would be sure to result in high taxes; possibly it might, but high taxes if they produce an equivalent are no worse than low taxes with no return and in Quincy we have had high taxes with very small return. Who has paid for the miserable state of affairs now existing in town. The laboring man, because he is confined to it and cannot escape. His toil has made the value on which many others have made the profit and he has borne the discomfort of a dirty shabby state of things as well as a disproportionate share of the expenses.

There are other things than money, and yet of the money cost the laboring man pays the largest share for he pays from his necessities and his margin is none to large under any circumstances.

It is time our laboring men should demand what is rightly theirs and not a division of accumulation for each person is entitled to what we can lawfully save. Not a right to dictate as to methods in which individuals shall manage their business, but that an ever increasing portion of the wealth their toil gives to the real estate of a town shall be annually taken and applied to the benefit of the whole community.

If we had proper town meetings and would talk over our affairs with *patience* and *courtesy* not expecting to settle the affairs of a year, in a day, we should be returning to the right way. To do this it is necessary that several hundreds of the voters determine that they will give time enough to town affairs to learn what is needed, what are the proper methods to take to obtain it, and not be blinded off by persons interested in maintaining the present condition of affairs.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONCERT AND BALL.

One of the most successful and enjoyable affairs of the season was the grand concert and ball of the K. of L. on Wednesday evening Feb. 16 at the Quincy Coliseum. The entertainment began at 7:45 o'clock, and the carefully laid out programme was received with salvoes of applause by the hundreds present. The floor was cleared at 10:30 for dancing and immediately to the inspiring strains of Hobbs' orchestra the grand march was under way, led by Floor Director Walter H. Blyle and lady and about 300 couples participating in the same. One of the pleasant features of the grand march was the presentation of a handsome fan to the lady and a bottomhole bouquet to the gent being the compliments of E. B. Glover the well known boot and shoe dealer of Quincy. The affair taken as a whole was a social and financial success and the gentlemen composing the different committees are deserving of especial praise for the manner in which they performed their various duties and no single incident occurred to mar the pleasure of what seemed to be an enjoyable evening.

WEST QUINCY.

Two of Quincy's oldest residents reside in this part of the town. Mr. Wm. Gibbons and Mr. Simon Farrell. They have spent fifty years of their life here and could tell us many things of interest that happened in the early years.

Mr. Hugh Shevlin a veteran of the Thirty-ninth Mass. Regiment is living very ill at his brother's residence on Willard street. Mr. Shevlin served three years in the war seven months of which were spent in southern prisons. At the time of his release, he was reduced to a skeleton, and for some time his life was despaired of, but he finally rallied with a shattered constitution. He has never received compensation for his services to his country, and it is time something was done for him.

PIERCE'S J. H.

PHARMACY.

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Assortment

Ladies

Medicines

Work

A Good

for Wet

Past Ointments

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Toilet Articles &c.

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WEST QUINCY,

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—AND THE—

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COR. HANCOCK AND CHESTNUT STREETS, QUINCY

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Cigars, Tobacco

—AND—

PIPES.

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KNIVES, RAZORS, AND

RAZOR-STROPS,

Revolvers and Ammunition.

Our 5, 10, and 15 Cent Cigars

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mission in Munster. How he laid the country waste, destroyed the crops, and murdered the inhabitants, is written in letters of blood in the history of that province.

O'Neill retreated to Tyr-Owen, he spent the winter in preparing for the storm that he knew was coming, he was well aware of the tremendous odds against him. The deputy had an army in the field of twice the number of O'Neill's force. The garrisons in the forts surrounding Tyr-Owen on all sides were numerous and well provided with stores; in the ranks of the invaders, the Queen's O'Reilly's the Queen's McGuires, and his own cousin the Queen's O'Neill, were more vindictive, than the English soldiers. His cause was desperate, but he was determined to fight to the last.

In June 1602, Mountjoy set out on his march against O'Neill. He reached Athlone, without opposition, and soon arrived at the Blackwater; he built a bridge over that river, and built a fort which he called Charlemont, leaving a garrison to defend it under Captain Toby Caulfield. He crossed the river with his whole army and set out for Dungannon. O'Neill finding himself unable to meet the enemy in the field, set fire to his castle, and to the town of Dungannon, and retreated to the woods, and mountains in the interior of Tyr-Owen. Here at Castle Roe, he kept the field, expecting help from the King of Spain, that never came, and maintained constant correspondence with the leaders who still held the field in Munster and Connaught. Mountjoy erected a chain of forts round O'Neill, he attempted to procure the murder of the chief, but failed. In his letter to the Council he lamented that notwithstanding his Majesty's great forces, O'Neill doth still live; it is most sure that never traitor knew better to keep his own head than this, nor any subject a more dreadful awe to lay violent hands on their sacred prince, than these people have to touch the sacred person of their O'Neill;—the hath as pestilent a judgment as ever any had to nourish and to spread his own infection, hath the ancient swelling and desire of liberty in a conquered people to work upon.

When Mountjoy had his plans matured, he sent orders to his lieutenants, Doevara, Chichester, and Moryson, to be ready to attack O'Neill, on all sides within twenty days. On the 19th of July, he marched his main force into Monaghan and Fermanagh, burned the houses, and destroyed the growing crops, having desolated the country, he left garrisons under St. Lawrence, Esmond, and Conor McGuire, and returned to co-operate with Doevara, and Chichester, against O'Neill. The fields of Tyr-Owen were waving with green corn; the cattle in thousands were grazing on the hills, when the army of Mountjoy was let loose upon the doomed Tyr-Owen, and never since the first barbarian drew sword in Europe, did such a storm of atrocity burst upon a people. The Pagan Dane, the savage Attla, the cruel Norman, were angels of mercy to a conquered people, when compared with the ferocious savage, who led the soldiers of the English Queen, to desolate the fair fields of Tyr-Owen. Mountjoy was as systematic, as he was unsparing. Day after day, he sent out his armed reapers, who cut down the grain and trampled it into the earth; they gathered the cattle, and either drove them away, to the south, or slaughtered them in herds, leaving their bodies to create pestilence in the country. They burned the houses, the corn and hay stacks, leaving no subsistence for man or beast, until, as Mountjoy's secretary, Moryson describes the scene, we have none left to give us opposition, nor of late have seen any but dead carcasses literally starved for want of meat."

Mountjoy captured two forts which were the principle arsenals of O'Neill; he advanced to Tullagh-oge, and broke into pieces the stone chair in which the chieftains of Tyr-Owen had been invested for centuries. Castle Roe, to which O'Neill had retreated was no longer defensible, and he took refuge, with the remnant of his force, in the woods of Glan-Keane, the most inaccessible fastness of Tyr-Owen. Here with 600 foot, and about 60 horsemen, he held out through the winter, hoping against hope, that succor would arrive from Spain or Italy.

The Irish army was defeated, and the English say that O'Neill lost two thousand men in killed and wounded, Hugh O'Donnell sailed from Castelhaven, to Spain, to represent the case of Ireland to King Philip. He was received by the Spanish nobles with great pomp, was treated by the King with the highest honor, and received promises of prompt assistance, but no aid was sent to O'Neill. O'Donnell died near Valladolid, on September 10th, 1602.

Kinsale was surrendered, and an Act of O'Neill was reduced by Carew proceeded to execute his Chichester, and Rory O'Donnell,

surrendered. In all Ireland, no chief held the field except Ruack, McGuire and the brave Richard Tyrrell. A thousand corpses lay unburied between Toome, and Tullagh-oge; three thousand had died of starvation. The barbarities committed during that winter by Mountjoy, and his followers will forever reflect disgrace on the name of Englishman.

At last the proud spirit of O'Neill was broken, he sent proposals of accommodation to Mountjoy, who received them with profound satisfaction. Sir William Godolphin, and Sir Garret Moore, were sent to arrange the terms of peace. Mountjoy had heard of the death of Elizabeth, and was in a hurry to come to an agreement before O'Neill received information of that event. O'Neill, was invited under safe conduct to Drogheda, to have the treaty ratified without delay. The conditions granted to O'Neill, prove the high estimate his enemies set upon his power. He had full pardon of the past; he was restored in blood, notwithstanding his attainder and outlawry; he was reinstated in his dignity and title as Earl of Tyr-Owen; he and his people were guaranteed full and free exercise of their religion, and letters patent were to be issued, re-granting to him and the other Northern chiefs the whole lands occupied by their respective clans. O'Neill, on his part renounced the state of an Irish chieftain and the title of The O'Neill; he would wear the coronet and gold chain of an Earl; he would allow his country to become shire ground, and admit the officers of the English government; he was to send for his son Henry, who was residing at the court of King Philip of Spain, and deliver him as hostage to the King of England. Since the 30th day of March 1603, there has been no distinction between the Pale, and the Irish country, the authority of the English Sovereign for the first time, became the paramount power over the whole island. The pride of ancient Ireland was drowned in blood.

The news of O'Neill's surrender was not received with entire satisfaction by the English people. They could not understand why millions of pounds, should be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed to compel a wild Irishman to become an English Earl. The Irish traitors were terribly disappointed. Niall O'Donnell was set back to his proper position, and Rory O'Donnell, son of Red Hugh, was ennobled by the title of Earl of Tyrconnell; Art O'Neill, was forced to remain, Sir Art, and to confine himself within narrow limits in a corner of the country. This has been the English pay for traitors to the Irish cause, as it was in 1603, it is to-day.

Mountjoy, proceeded to London, accompanied by the Earl of Tyr-Owen. The people received him with curses, but James gave him a most gracious welcome. His pardon was confirmed, letters patent were made out for himself and the Earl of Tyrconnell, and the two noblemen were sent home to take possession of their estates, with marks of the highest confidence of the King. The Catholic religion was openly professed, and Mass was publicly celebrated not only in Ulster, but in the cities and towns of Leinster and Munster. James proposed to rule Ireland not as a conqueror, but by right of his descent from the ancient Kings of Erin. Happy would it have been for England and Ireland, if that policy had continued to control the councils of England, she would not be at this time the mock and jest of Europe.

O'Neill returned to Dungannon, determined to spend the remainder of his life in peace. English sheriff had authority in Tyr-Owen, English Judges went circuit, and held court in his territory, and in a short time he felt the gentle pressure of English rule. He was surrounded by a net work of English spies who reported and misrepresented his every word or action. Sir John Davies reports, "notice is taken of every person that is able to do either good or bad. It is known not only how they live and what they do but it is foreseen what they intend to do, insomuch that Tyrone cannot drink a full carouse of sack, but the state was advertised thereof a few hours after. But it would never suit English policy to allow him to live in peace, the English wanted his lands. The pretended toleration proclaimed by James, was only allowed until the time came when persecution would be safe. On the 4th of July 1605, a proclamation was issued by James,

declaring to his beloved subjects, that he would not admit any such liberty of conscience as they were made to expect, and commanding all Catholic clergy to depart the realm. The government officials were determined to ruin the Ulster Earls, and seize their lands. A pretended conspiracy was discovered *privately*, O'Neill was summoned to Dublin to answer the charge of treason. He knew his fate if he placed himself in the hands of an English jury and he determined to quit the country. On the feast of the Holy Cross, accompanied by Rory O'Donnell, with their families, he sailed from Dugha Swilly, and bid an eternal farewell to the green hills, and fair valleys of Tyr-Owen.

O'Neill proceeded to Rome, where he was received with great honor by the Pope, Paul the fifth. He made efforts to procure aid of men and arms from the Pope, and from King Philip, but he failed, and disengaged and broken hearted he died in Rome in the year 1616.

The policy England pursued towards O'Neill, has been her policy to Ireland ever since. Whenever England was in any danger, she sent messages of conciliation to Ireland, but as soon as the dark hour passed, her persecution was renewed with increased rigor. In the present day Victoria is as bitter and unrelenting an enemy to Ireland, as was Elizabeth or Anne, and during her reign, as many lives have been lost by her peaceable policy, as were destroyed during the entire bloody wars of Hugh O'Neill. How long is this tyranny to last? Will it continue forever?

THE GRANITE BUSINESS

EXAMINE
THE
Special Bargains
AT
CLAPP BROS.,
QUINCY.

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
CATS, CATS, CATS, CATS,
RATS, RATS, RATS, RATS,
—BUY YOUR—

Hats & Caps
—OP—
E. B. GLOVER,

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, 17 Hancock Street,

W. E. BROWN

UNDERTAKER,

Cor. Hancock & Washington Streets.

Residence, Faxon Ave.

Telephone connections.

Carriages and Flowers furnished

JEROME S. MACDONALD,
AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, Mortgage and Insurance Broker.

Agent for Imperial, City of London, German American, and Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Fire Insurance Co.'s.

209 Washington St., Boston

Room 4 Rogers Building, Opp. State Street.

DURGINS' AMBER LOTION,

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.

DURGIN'S COUGH BALSAM,

SURE CURE EVERY TIME.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons,

—DEALERS IN—

The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN, RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBERLAND COALS.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

QUINCY, 9030

EAST BRAINTREE, 9031

QUINCY POINT, 9032

POST OFFICE BOXES

QUINCY, 102

WEYMOUTH, 102

EAST BRAINTREE, 102

W. G. Sears,
Steam, Water and Gas Fitter, Wells driven. Pumps repaired

Agents for Gould's low pressure steam heating apparatus. Work Promptly attended to.

Shop in Pierce's Block, Cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

Boots Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers, Warranted.

BEST GOODS LOWEST PRICES.

—ALSO—

Confectionery

Stationery

Cigars and Tobacco.

PIPES,

Bass
Corner Granite & Hancock Streets

C. A. SPEAR.
READY MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS.

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

J. W. LOMBARD,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE

—IN—

ROBERTSON BLOCK,

QUINCY, MASS.

LOCALS.

Carpenters are at work on the new stone shed for Thomas & Miller. Mr. Shackley is doing the job.

Thursday evening Feb. 10, a private party was held at Cahill's Opera House on Water street. The time was pleasantly spent in singing and dancing to the music of Fallon's orchestra.

The "Social Seven" held a dance in Faxon Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 21, which was attended by about seventy-five couples. Music was furnished by Hanson's orchestra and a good time was enjoyed.

The pay of the granite workers for the month of January was without doubt the smallest which was ever earned in this town. The quarry men were the most unfortunate some of them not being able to work more than one week during the month.

W. G. A. Pattee, Esq., Quincy's brilliant young lawyer was recently united in marriage to Miss Laura Saltonstall, of Newton. They are now on a bridal tour through the south and on their return will reside in the Robertson house Quincy.

The legislative committee have rejected the petition of W. L. Faxon and others of Quincy asking that they be incorporated for the purpose of establishing a horse railroad in this town. They are however allowed to build the road under the general laws of the state without a special charter and this we hope they will do.

The discovery of a whiskey still in full operation in North Braintree but a short distance from the Quincy line was a great surprise to our citizens its existence not being known even by Mr. Faxon who is always on the lookout. The parties who owned the still are now under arrest in Boston awaiting trial. A Boston tin-smith has also been arrested for making the still and not reporting the fact to the proper authorities.

Friday morning Feb. 18, an accident occurred at McDonnell & Son's quarry by which Mr. Merdick Morrison a popular member of St. John's C. L. A. A. had one of his legs badly crushed between two stones. A short time after at the same quarry another workman named James Brennan was struck on the head and badly injured by a chain which was thrown from the top of the quarry. We are glad to say that they are both on the mending list.

Miss Lizzie Brogan was tendered a surprise party at her residence on Phipps St. Wednesday evening, Feb. 2. A great many of her friends assembled and spent the evening pleasantly. During supper Miss Nellie Coffey with a few well-chosen words presented Miss Brogan with an elegant gold ring as a token of the esteem in which she is held by her friends, for which she expressed her thanks in a pleasing manner. The evening was spent in singing, dancing, and in games until the small hours of the morning.

A young and much beloved friend has gone to the brighter realms, Josie E. Guess, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 28 days, left this world on Saturday Feb. 19, leaving a large number of friends, and sorrowing sisters and brothers, and a grief-stricken mother to mourn her loss. Much did she suffer, and patiently did she bear it. Her many friends showed their love and affection, for their dying friend, by numerous acts of kindness during her recent illness. Her shopmates expressed their sympathy by presenting a beautiful cross of flowers, on hearing of her death. But now that our much loved friend is no more, we know she will think and pray for us in her home with the Redeemer she loved and served so well.

The minstrels connected with St. John's C. L. A. A., went to East Weymouth Feb. 22, where they took part in an entertainment given at the skating rink. They performed their part satisfactorily and were well received by an audience of nearly one thousand. After the minstrels Mr. Daniel Hale of Weymouth pleased the audience with his banjo selections, singing and dancing and was followed by a local contortionist. The East Weymouth Sunday School presented an operetta which was well rendered some of the singing being very fine. After the entertainment a gold watch was contested for by votes between two young ladies, Miss Lynch and Miss Madigan, which was won by the former. Music was furnished for the minstrels and also for Mr. Healy by our local pianist Mr. G. Devlin. The company was conveyed to and fro in one of Tisdale's four horse barges.

James J. Malone is about to resume his law practice in Quincy, his health having improved greatly by his trip to New Mexico.

A silk umbrella was taken from Mr. Guess' front porch Feb. 20th. The party is known and trouble will be made if the article is not soon returned.

Miss Mary Gunville lately played the part of "Golden Hair" in the city theatre Brockton in three performances and charmed the people of that place by her graceful acting and singing.

The names prominently mentioned for Selectmen are W. A. Hodges, W. N. Eaton, Patrick F. Lacy, by the Democrats; C. A. Spear, W. H. Ripley and E. A. Perkins by the Republicans.

The Irish National League held a large and enthusiastic state convention in the New Era Hall, Boston, last week. The Quincy Branch was represented by Messrs. George Cahill, Patrick McDonnell, Cornelius Moynihan and John Cavanagh.

The sacrilegious attempt at robbery of the sacred vessels of St. John's church was happily foiled by the wisdom of the Rev. Pastor in possessing steel safes which the burglars found impregnable against their efforts. Detective Furnald is on their track.

The petitioners to the Legislature for leave to construct a street railway in Quincy were informed that the statutes already provided for the formation of street railway companies and upon information received, a company will be soon formed under the existing laws.

A alarm of fire was rung in about 8:30 P. M., Feb. 24 caused by fire being discovered in the house on the Faxon homestead off Water street, and occupied by Mr. Joseph Tipping. The fire was caused by soot in the chimney and was extinguished by a few pails of water with but little damage.

As one of our genial physicians was lately riding at the Point, he thought he heard something suddenly drop. When he could get his senses together he found his wheels had gone from him and that he was sitting in the road. The horse which is remarkably safe stopped because he thought he heard "oats," but it was only "whoa." No insurance.

On Tuesday evening Feb. 15th, an entertainment was given for the delectation of the members of the St. John's C. L. A. A. in their hall on School street. The entertainment consisted of singing, reading, clog dancing, boxing, club swinging and the presentation of handsome silver medals to M. W. White, W. S. Byron, C. J. Kelliher winners in the hand-ball tournament which took place in January.

There are sixty-five articles in the town warrant this year. It will be hard to dispose of all them in one afternoon as in former years. It would be much better to have the adjourned meeting held in the evening and consider as many articles as possible and keep adjourning each evening until all the articles were considered. The citizens would be better accommodated and a fairer expression of the wishes of the majority would be given than by the past system.

This number of the Moiron completes the first year of our existence. We are grateful to our patrons for their assistance and propose to continue our paper in the front rank which it now occupies in town and county. The demands of advertisers and of news reports require that we increase in size. Next month we will appear in a new and amplified grub and are determined to still further merit the favor of the public in every way possible. The price will continue the same as now and agents will soon call to see you for your subscription. Do all in your power to get subscribers for the best paper in Norfolk County viz: the Quincy Monitor.

The operetta "Golden Hair and the Bears" will be given at the Coliseum, St. Patrick's night March 17th. It will be without doubt, the grandest musical event that ever occurred in Quincy. The chorus will number nearly 200, the cast of characters will be doubled. We understand that between the acts will be rendered fine national airs by soloist and chorus of over 200 voices. The audience should pack the edifice. An orchestra will be engaged for the evening. Come everybody. You will never forget it. You never saw or heard anything that could approach it with its fine music, elegant scenery and costumes and magnificent tableaux.

Rogers' School street store is soon to be vacated by him. The building is to be remodeled and we understand that Mr. Willard of Wollaston intends to open a drug store after the improvements are completed.

WEST QUINCY.

George Hollis had his foot crushed by a board from a freight car falling upon it.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Matthew Usher has recovered from his severe sickness.

Mr. Richard Linahan has returned to West Quincy after an extended trip through New York.

Michael Ecock & Sons have got a very large stone started in their quarry. We congratulate them.

The St. Mary's Temperance Society held a dance in their hall on Monday evening, Feb. 21 which proved a success socially and financially.

About 25 boys have been added to the Juvenile Choir and will make their first appearance at the Quincy Coliseum, St. Patrick's night.

We don't understand why the assessors value property in the backwoods parts of the town higher than on the main streets, still it seems to be done.

The auctioneers who for the past few days have occupied rooms in Lamb's block, have left finding that their business would not pay in West Quincy.

There is a rumor that the O. C. R. intends to adopt a new method of lighting cars. It would be a good idea to invent some new manner of heating them.

A comical thing lately happened. A party of young men going down town found a drunken person on the street and so paralyzed, that a wheelbarrow was used for conveyance to the person's home.

Some patrons of the O. C. R. are making a habit of entering the cars at Cross street. The conductors are said not to admire this practise, and would prefer to have passengers get on and off at the depot.

Citizens of this district will find it to their interest to attend the adjourned Town Meeting, as there are a number of articles in the warrant, if approved of by the town, will be a lasting benefit to West Quincy.

It is about time for the County Commissioners to wake up and let the people know if they intend to build the road from the Temperance hall, through the Granite Railway Co.'s yard to Bates Ave. We think if there were a few millionaires living in the vicinity of the proposed road it would have been built long ago.

We think it would be a move in the right direction for the town to offer some inducement to some enterprising firm or firms to establish some business, other than the Granite business in our midst. It would be a benefit to the town by giving employment to young men and women who are obliged to go to Boston and elsewhere to earn their living, we think it would be wise for the town to exempt such firms from taxation for a period of five to ten years. Other towns do it. Why cannot Quincy do so?

We wish the parties desiring to establish a horse railroad in town, God speed. We think also that it would be for the best interest of the people of Quincy to have a city form of government, and to elect members by districts. For instance, if they were elected at large there would be portions which would receive little or no representation.

West Quincy would have no cause to complain, if the vote was by districts, but would be poorly off if her councilmen were outvoted by the members at large elected for the sole purpose of nullifying district representation.

Now is the time for the voters of West Quincy to go to the polls and vote for all the articles that the West Quincy Improvement Society, have had put in the town warrant. This district has been slighted long enough. The citizens want the district to have some improvements. It is not enough for the people to have the town men come to West Quincy a few days before election and work on the streets and then leave their work half done and not come around until near another election. They want better streets and sidewalks. They also want new street lights. On a dark night it is almost impossible for one to find his way home. So now let the voters of the district go to the polls and do all in their power to get what is needed for West Quincy.

Business here is picking up, much to the pleasure of those concerned.

The Granite Railway Co. Monahan & Breen are increasing their forces.

Lent is here and it would be a wise thing for some of our young folks to remember this.

The firm of Miller & Luce are making preparations to do a larger business this coming season than they have ever done before.

Monthly reports will be sent to the parents of each child in the catechism classes of St. Mary's Sunday School. Parents will thus know accurately the progress or standing of their children.

A young woman with a child in her arms came to a person near the depot asking for a few days' harboring. She went to Boston ostensibly to pay a bill and basely deserted her helpless little baby.

Mr. Frank Walsh Jr. had a most cordial welcome as he returned for a two week's vacation from his studies at Brighton Seminary. He is in splendid health and his visit gave great pleasure to his many friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Michael Green one of our associates came to town on the occasion of the K. of L. ball. He is looking very well and expects to return to Quincy as soon as business starts up again. He says no place suits him so well.

A row is reported to have lately occurred in the French village as a result of a dancing party. A stone-cutter was pretty well hammered with a large piece of iron. The case was brought to court and the injured party acknowledged satisfaction and the matter was settled.

The choir children sing beautifully at early Mass on Sundays, and have also learned several new hymns for Vespers. The increasing congregations at these services show how much our people love to hear their children singing prayers to God and partaking in the divine service. With careful attention on their part we expect great things from this choir.

Don't for the world miss the operetta "Golden Hair and the Bears" March 17th at the Coliseum. We understand there will be nearly a hundred voices in the chorus from this district in addition to another hundred from other parts. It will be the grandest musical event in Quincy's history. An orchestra will be produced and many Irish songs and melodies will gladden the hearts of Erin's children.

We learn with pleasure that this district has honored itself by nominating for Selectmen Mr. P. F. Lacy. Our citizens seemed to have wakened up and realize that if they do not work for their own interests, no one else will do it for them. Let every voter turn out on election day, and vote no license, also for the articles for West Quincy and vote and work for Mr. Lacy's election. Work in all the town, see every voter, talk with him, travel around, beware of trickery and treachery and bring out every voter for one who will surely serve well and honorably. Vote to hold the adjourned town meetings in the evening! Vote for P. F. Lacy. Vote no license.

ATLANTIC

Mr. Daniel Sullivan a former resident of this place died at Dorchester Feb. 13th.

A meeting of the Quincy School alumni has been called for Mar. 16. A large attendance is requested.

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 1.

SOUTH QUINCY, APRIL, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NOW JOSEPH S. WHALL'S
IS
THE
TIME
TO
TAKE
SARASAPARILLA,
Dandelion Yellow Dock,
Gentian and Iron.
COMPOUND
ELIXIR
SARASAPARILLA,
TIME
TO
TAKE
Dandelion Yellow Dock,
Gentian and Iron.
Price \$1 per bottle or six bottles \$6.
Doses One Dollar.

ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS and SMALL WARES
At Lowest Boston Prices,
F. A. MORELAND & CO.,
Robertson's Block, Quincy.

GEORGE SAVILLE,

THE

Boots, Shoes, MISSES FLYNN'S
Rubbers and Slippers,
Have just received a new line in the lat.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' est style.

Clothing,
HATS AND CAPS,

KID GLOVES.

Also a very nice line of

HAMBURGS,

FURNISHING
GOODS,
UMBRELLAS
AND RUBBER
CLOTHING. MITCHELL'S BLOCK,
90 HANCOCK STREET. HANCOCK STREET. QUINCY.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,
Confectionery, &
Stationery,
Genuine

E. & L. CIGARS AND TOBACCO

80 HANCOCK STREET.

QUINCY, MASS.

NOTICE.
For sale all the Boston
Daily Papers.

A full line of Tobacco, Cigars,
Pipes, and a large stock of
Pure Confectionery.

and other articles to numerous to
mention at

SOUTH QUINCY POST OFFICE

Established 1876.

DRUGGIST.

Our Spring Stock of clothing will be
ready for inspection in our new store

in the Durgin & Merrill Block, on Sat-

urday, April 2, and we shall show all
the latest and nobby styles, in Men's

Youths', Boys' and Children's goods.

Also a large line of Furnishing Goods

Hats and Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, etc.

An inspection of our stock will con-

vince you that our prices can't be beat.

AGENTS FOR TROY LAUNDRY.

COLLARS AND CUFFS, 1 1/2cts.

SHIRTS, 10cts.

QUINCY ONE PRICE CLOTHING COMPANY

TIRRELL BROS., Dealers in— BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING,

61 Hancock Street 61

GLOVES
Terran's English &
American Dress, all colors
Party and Opera
Fine Kids
Wood Gloves
Castor and Buck
Gloves
Gentleman's
Genuine Plymouth
Buck
Hunting Gloves

UNDERWEAR
Silk and Merino
Lambs' Wool
English Flannel
Balforgan
Scarlet Flannel
Jean and Linen
India Gauze
Hats and Caps
Overalls and Jumper
Wristlets
Woven Names

HOSE
Pure Silk
Silk and Wool
Silk and Cotton
Balforgan
Merino
English Cotton
Extra Stout
Dress Half Hose
Dress Stripes
Plain Hose
Long Hose
Hose for Field Sports
Hunting Hose

SUNDRIES
Wright's Umbrellas
C & C Collars and Cuts
Celluloid
Reversible
English Styles
Boston Garters
Sleeve Elastics
Suspender
English Scarfs
Nock Holders
Bathing Suits
Swimming Tights
Gymnasium Suits
Cardigan Jackets
Stocks—Full Dress
Tie
Mufflers
Scarf Pins
Canes
Far Muffs
Shirt Studs
Laundry Agency

SHIRTS
Wedding
Dress
Business
Travelling
Hunting
Boating
Cotton Night
Pajamas

HANDKERCHIEFS
French Linen
China Silk
Japanese Silk

WE SHALL CALL THE ATTENTION OF

NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS, AND THE

PUBLIC IN GENERAL TO THE FACT THAT ON

Saturday, April 2d.

WE SHALL OPEN OUR NEW STORE IN
DURGIN & MERRILL BLOCK WITH A FRESH NEW
STOCK OF THE BEST GOODS IN OUR LINE TO BE
OBTAINED IN THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON MAR-
KETS, INCLUDING SELECTED TEAS, COFFEES,
SPICES, EVERY VARIETY OF CANNED FRUITS,
MEATS, &c.

AND EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO
ALL TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STORE WHETHER
DESIROUS OF PURCHASING OR NOT.

WE CONGRATULATE OURSELVES AND
THINK IT A MATTER OF CREDIT TO THE TOWN
THAT WE HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ARRANGED
TEA AND GROCERY STORE TO BE FOUND IN NEW
ENGLAND, AND CONFIDENTLY ASSURE ALL, THAT
WITH OUR BETTER FACILITIES FOR CARRYING ON
OUR INCREASING BUSINESS. WE WERE NEVER
IN SO GOOD A POSITION TO ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
AS NOW, WE ARE WILLING TO STAND BY OUR
NINE YEARS RECORD IN QUINCY, BUT OUR AIM
IS TO MAKE EVERY YEAR BETTER THAN THE
LAST, AND SHALL ALWAYS PUT FORTH OUR BEST
ENDEAVORS TO THAT END.

We want to thank all our friends for very gen-
erous patronage in the time we have been here.

Respectfully

J. F. MERRILL,
Proprietor of Boston Branch Grocery.

HOW SHALL WE FIND TRUE CHRISTIANITY
TY!

"The Bible, the whole Bible, without note or
comment, is the only true rule of faith." POPULAR
CREED, ART. 3.

PROF. "We all agree that the
Christian religion is the way of sal-
vation, the question now is: Which is the way to find true Christi-
anity?"

Mrs. "The knowledge of true
Christianity being granted as neces-
sary to salvation, you will also agree
that God must have pointed out the
way to gain this knowledge with cer-
tainty, and made it plain to all men."

LAWY. "Most assuredly there is
a way about which there can be no
doubt, on which 'wayfaring men,' as
the Bible declares, 'though fools,
shall not err therein.'

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THE QUINCY DODITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

By
Dr. John C. L. B. A. Association
Editor of the Post Office of the Quincy, are second
Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUSS
Mr. George J. COOPER, Subscription Agent
P. O. Box 657, Quincy.

SOUTH QUINCY, APRIL, 1887.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Is our greeting to every reader of the *Mostrion* which begins with this issue a new year. The Association has every reason to feel proud of the gratifying success of our paper during the past year. It has firmly adhered to the principles stated in its prospectus last April. It sees no reason to change either these ideas, or their advocacy. We renew our promises that the *Mostrion* shall be perfectly independent in political matters; it shall not hesitate to denounce the wisdom of the middle ages in constituting the Pope the Father of all nations, the arbiter of disputes. The Mostrion shall continue to strongly advocate and advance the religious and temporal welfare of our Catholic citizens as their special organ, and shall omit no effort to place them on an equal footing with any other class. We shall be a bitter and relentless foe to license of the liquor traffic and shall spare no efforts, no matter how prominent, if we find that they do not strictly enforce the wish of the citizens, viz., that liquor as a beverage shall not be sold in this town. From all sides we receive letters of congratulations and words of highest esteem. Our circulation has been very largely increased, and we confidently look forward to the time when the *Mostrion* shall be the leading paper of Quincy in the number of subscribers as it now undoubtedly far surpasses the others in ability, information and influence.

BUISNESS AND THE DARK AGES

What! Bismarck humbly begging the Pope to save Germany and Europe? Let us rub our eyes! We imagined that was the 19th century in the full possession of absolute freedom and of the complete supremacy of the military power over the spiritual. We must have dreamed that about 250 years ago in this same Germany, a vast politico-religious revolution was excited against the Papal prerogatives conferred upon the Holy See freely by the Kings and rulers during the middle ages. We must have been deceived when we learned that since the time of Luther all protestant writers have gloried in the destruction of Roman usurpation, and in the complete separation of church and state, making the government responsible to no other authority in temporal matters. We supposed that these foolish doctrines had been widely spread and that it was an inalterable principle of Protestantism that the Pope had no authority, power or influence in temporal. Nowhere more intensely were these axioms practised than in Germany. We saw this country, by a series of victories which ended at Sadowa and at Sedan, rise to the loftiest height of power and become the arbiter of Europe's destinies. We behold this grand, intoxicated by its greatness, reassess the fundamental claim of protestantism, become its champion, and resolve to extinguish the spiritual authority of the Pope at least in Germany. Good protestants huddled with joy the law demands and are fully convinced that by which Catholicism was most savagely oppressed and by which the government resolved to take into its own hands the appointment of priests all the Quincy granite that can be as can be found in any town. The building is of the best quality of Portland, Me. brick, three stories in height. Seventy-eight feet frontage on Hancock street and seventy-five in depth on first story, and seventy-eight by fifty feet on second and third floors. The front is supported by massive iron columns on all that is asked for in the bill presented is justice, nothing more, nothing less. As an organization they have freestone above with freestone caps and an ornamental iron cresting on the roof.

The building is divided into three stories running the whole depth of the building, and are as well fine lit stores. There is at present a brisk market for building, and the price asked for the northward store is occupied by the owners of the Quincy granite that can be as can be found in any town. The building is of the best quality of Portland, Me. brick, three stories in height. Seventy-eight feet frontage on Hancock street and seventy-five in depth on first story, and seventy-eight by fifty feet on second and third floors. The front is supported by massive iron columns on all that is asked for in the bill presented is justice, nothing more, nothing less. As an organization they have freestone above with freestone caps and an ornamental iron cresting on the roof.

The building is divided into three

socialism and anarchy, the logical results of banishing God from school and state. The enormous expense of an immense standing army, the tremendous loss to the country by present time are contented while they depriving it of the fruits of the labor of the individuals who composed the army, the consequent oppressive taxation of the people, the large emigration of young men caused an ominous thunder of discontent which was daily augmented by the work of secret societies. Harassed by internal troubles, surrounded by hostile nations, with open revolution and deposition staring him in the face, Bismarck goes to Canossa, sees that the spiritual power is more potent than armies, acknowledges his failure, repeals the obnoxious laws against Catholics, humbly asks the poor old prisoner of the Vatican to arbitrate between Germany and Spain, submissively accepts the judgement against himself, begs the Pope to extend a helping hand to save Germany and Europe from a terrible war, and in order to make a profit procuring the cheapest and poorest granite, setting up these monuments in cemeteries throughout the country, and showing to the public the poorest specimen of firms in the market taking jobs at a very small margin and then in making parlors of Mr. E. W. Hay.

Rooms 12 and 13 are the new quarters of the Quincy School Committee. Room 2 is the headquarters for Mr. Forrester the granite dealer. Rooms 17 and 18 are engaged by the Quincy Associates. Room 23 is taken by the Granite Contractors Association.

In conclusion we would extend to Messrs. Duglin & Merrill our congratulations on their success and with them the greatest of prosperity in their new quarters and also the other tenants.

EXPLANATION OF CITY CHARTER.

Now that our annual Town meeting is over it is time to have consideration of the changes that are taking place among us. We must begin to consider our growth, and what it necessitates.

We have nearly if not quite outgrown our old time-honored town garment, and indeed but little of the original suit is left. The knee breeches as it were alone remaining, for.

The committee appointed to pattern the new garment reported some weeks ago about what it thought was the style of suit we ought to adopt and we must give their report earnest thought.

Our contemporaries have condemned the chaperon from the start, and some of our citizens have spoken of it, as if a charter was an entirely new thing and the experiment of city government was to be tried in Quincy for the first time in the world.

We may say in starting our discussion of the subject that the change from town form to city form is a necessity, that the few months we can longer remain as we are, can bring us no good and we shall be fortunate if the delay of even one year may not be more costly than we can really afford.

What then is the charter? Simply an outline of the system under by which our common affairs are to be managed.

So much all will concede and then the first point to be settled is: what we want system for? To this all will equally answer. "To ensure efficiency and responsibility." Will the charter as reported do this? that is the real question of the whole. For the successful management of any gun operations. The result of their work is a building that would do credit to any city or town, and will no doubt be fully completed and tenanted by other business that might present itself.

With this in view Messrs. Duglin & Merrill purchased the lot in the centre of the town known as the Johnson's place adjoining the Robertson building and forthwith cleared off the old buildings and began operations. The result of their work is a building that would do credit to any city or town, and will no doubt be fully completed and tenanted by other business that might present itself.

To provide for a proper representation of the various interests and portions of the town there must be men whom the people choose as their representatives, whose duty it must be to determine how far and in what direction the city will go in the maintenance or betterment of the public welfare and works. After that has been determined there must be an executive, a responsible superintendent.

In a majority of cities with whose charters we are familiar the executive is only nominally so, being hampered in his action by being dependent upon a council or board of aldermen to confirm his selection of agents to carry on the work entrusted to him.

This method is very faulty for it relieves the mayor from actual responsibility as well as control of his agents and work and inevitably ends in the largest expense with the least result.

In the charter proposed for Quincy all this has been provided for. The responsibility is placed where it belongs, *first upon the people, to select the right men. Second upon the right man to perform his duty.*

There can be no shirking or dodging the responsibility. The people need not be, indeed cannot be hoodwinked. If the charter is adopted the voters know that the man they choose *deliberately by ballot*, is the man who is to spend what money their representatives choose to tax them for. What else can fix the responsibility for a good, clean, able executive more firmly where it belongs? We answer: nothing.

From the man so selected by the people to hold the purse strings, what may be expected? Why, the application to city affairs of pure, sound

business principles. When the directors of a railway elect a superintendent, they make him responsible and they look to him to select the right men to perform the work of the corporation, they do not expect or desire to sit in judgment upon the men he chooses for conductors, engineers or brakemen. If they did, and allowed him to put to work none but such as they approved of, they would by that, limit his powers and so release him from the very responsibility they have carefully labored to impose upon him. The question of sharing power and honor is not thought of; the only aim is efficiency.

That is what we want in the working of our city system, we want efficiency and we are not looking to the creation of a city council to confer honor upon by divvying the mayor's responsibility, but by giving it the power wisely to legislate and direct the general course to be followed, with power to remove the mayor for cause. This is honor enough and to sustain the dignity fairly and wisely we must need select good men. We want no assistant mayors.

It is said this is not the democratic method. If by a democratic method is meant one wherein each and every citizen can interfere, why that we have now and we must get out of it, but this charter way is a business way and it is as near the people as if the council had a power to make rings and standing committees to share a profit on the spending of every dollar the people will be taxed for.

That the affairs are public rather than private affairs makes such a sys-

tem more needful, for in private affairs the principal may always be on hand, ready to speak with authority. In our city affairs the mayor should be especially the people's agent, the people's choice. What nearer can they get to their directing agent than that? When they choose him they know just what they are doing, and they know also just what they choose him to do.

roads leading into Boston will cause business principles. When the directors of a railway elect a superintendent, they make him responsible and they look to him to select the right men to perform the work of the corporation, they do not expect or desire to sit in judgment upon the men he chooses for conductors, engineers or brakemen. If they did, and allowed him to put to work none but such as they approved of, they would by that, limit his powers and so release him from the very responsibility they have carefully labored to impose upon him. The question of sharing power and honor is not thought of; the only aim is efficiency.

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A London paper notices the fact, that small girls are being sent to collect pennies on the streets, the money to be used for a memorial to the Queen.

The editor states that this is in direct violation of the "vagrant act," and if the children were found begging for themselves, they would be once sent to prison. The same editor estimates the Queen's personal income to be over £500,000, more than three millions of dollars, per annum, exclusive of her pickings from the large sums allowed for household expenses adding that all her family are paupers living on the hard earned money wrung from the people.

It seems strange to find so many English and Scotch people in America, who are anxious to toady to a woman who has never let pass an opportunity of robbing and oppressing them while under her control.

Every one to his fancy; if a man finds pleasure in honoring a Sovereign whose long reign has been worse than useless, he has a perfect right to enjoy it.

The invitation to the Irish to join in doing honor to the Queen, was an act of the most sublime impudence.

That Victoria succeeded to the throne, on the death of her Uncle William IV, was due in a great measure to the loyalty of the Irish people.

It is now well known, that the Duke of Cumberland, Grand master of the Orange men, was preparing to assume the crown upon the death of William.

He was organizing orange lodges in every regiment of the English army,

where he could find an agent to work for him, intending to have a foothold in the army, which aided by the Irish orangemen, and the English Tories,

would place him on the throne, and set aside the Princess Victoria.

Victoria was then a young girl, comparatively unknown, it was thought the fruit-tree agent of this country in a shameful manner, and one resident of Nanking was so mad about it that he came to Detroit, searched the rascal out, and gave him a pounding on the street.

After he got through his work he told the fellow that he would kick him twice as bad if he ever put eyes on him again, and it was a threat to be remembered and nursed. About three weeks ago the Irish people would join a public meeting which would inaugurate a new era of happiness and prosperity, to an united respected, and powerful nation.

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The invitation to

their pockets, of a man, who late terms with the English, a day and who identical actions during this terrible created a small but she discoursed influence from him. She refused to be of her ships, then lying idle at the provisions to ready contributed to the relief of the long reign encouraged her to a of brutal tyranny against the latterly opposed Englishman who was of justice to the of William E. Lewis, and her joyfully administration London.

have no reason to be avaricious of the man, least of all when her ministers and by her counsel, in destruction, strikes the rod that such people will receive and keep aloof of the jubilee.

subjects become less and tired of tamely heaped up like heart, and one self, and her family of the land forever, will join in a jubilee a new era of prosperity, to an united peaceful nation.

NOT EXPLAIN.

days ago a silvery thing to be a fruit of the farmers of a shameful manner, of Nankin was so he came to Detroit, and gave him a street. After he had told the following him twice as before on him again, to be remembered but three weeks ago in was traveling in city, and as he journeyed he met a closely resembled the that he halted and again, you bold.

was the calm, and I'm going to you can't holler! I alwys keep my own here."

"I was the calm, and I'm going to you can't holler! I alwys keep my own here."

the man from Nankin noise with a bur- better than you did

This is my first

you in front of the eight years ago?" was in Australia up to

we saw me before?"

near Nankin?"

"I lunged! Come to see that you are not you don't you me too? You must be mistaken."

now you were mis- discovered that I made on the wrong

thing give me two. I didn't want any out it. A rotten

sure that black-eye glasses, and salt and a sour front teeth in fact fifty per cent over so much obliged.

reason and duty are and that which even to draw the mind from her it is its enemy no hope it may present

covered with the good manners but from peeping out of closing just enough its presence.

PIERCE'S PHARMACY

Beef Iron & Wine

J. H. McGOVERN,

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

—For Winter Wear—

I have just received a good

assortment of the above

—FOR—

Ladies',

Gentlemen's, and Children's Wear.

Men's Calf, Kip, & Split, Working Boots.

A Good Grain Balmoral for Wet Weather.

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Prescriptions prepared with care night or day and moderate prices to all customers.

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Clothes Made to Order in First-class style and guaranteed to fit.

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I have just received my spring styles. I challenge all competitors to give better satisfaction for quality and styles. My goods give universal satisfaction.

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Gentlemen try my 50cts. unhemmed shirts for quality and make these garment cannot be excelled, a good bargain guaranteed.

S. B. Little's, Lambs' Block,

Copeland St., West Quincy.

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SAPARILLA.

READ'S PRESCRIPTION

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West Quincy, Mass.

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COR. HANCOCK AND CHESTNUT STREETS, QUINCY,

Dr. G. R. England

DENTIST,

19 Chestnut Street,

QUINCY.

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D. H. FITZGERALD,

6—Sells the best grade of

FLOUR,

—IN QUINCY—

Our English Breakfast and Oolong Teas, are of the Best Quality and Lowest Prices. Also a full line of GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS, MEAT and FISH MARKET.

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Call and examine our work before you go to Boston you can save time and money.

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Keep the best stock of

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RAZOR STROPS,

Revolvers and Ammunition,

Our 5, 10, & 15 cent Cigars

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nia, and Fire Association of Philadelphia

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Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

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Orders for Wedding Cake promptly at-

tended to

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AND CIGARS,

IMPORTED AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

G. F. Wilson, Wilson's Building, G. F. Wilson

MASS.

Shop in Pierce's Block,

Cor. Hancock and Washington Sts.

Look! Look!

D. H. FITZGERALD,

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FLOUR,

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Our English Breakfast and Oolong Teas, are of the Best Quality and Lowest Prices. Also a full line of GROCERIES and CANNED GOODS, MEAT and FISH MARKET.

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for Gould's low pressure

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6—Sells the best grade of

SATINES.

PRINTS.

—AND—

Spring Dress Goods.

Just received at

CLAPP BROS.

BE SURE
AND BUY YOUR
Hats & Caps
—OR—
E. B. GLOVER,

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T. J. Lamb wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a New Market in Lamb's Block stocked with new and fresh goods such as Beef, Pork, Lamb, Mutton, Ham, Poultry, Sausage, Pigs Feet, Tripe &c.

—ALSO—

A full line of fresh fruit and vegetables, canned goods in variety, and in connection with a fish market where may be found a full line of fresh and dried and pickled fish, oysters and clams open daily.

A share of the public patronage is solicited.

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Miss M. A. Broderick formerly of 43 Hancock St. Boston, wishes to solicit the patronage of the public; can be found over D. H. Fitzgerald's on Cemetery street. Also on hand, every variety of dress linings and findings, buttons, sewing material and hosiery.

WEST QUINCY.

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Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

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Boots Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers,
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LOCALS

The intensely disagreeable rain storm of March 22nd was the occasion of no afternoon session of schools on that day.

We cannot send our paper to those who do not pay up their subscription money.

Measles have been prevalent lately among the children at the Hancock School. We wonder if the committee that selected the to site build the school upon are satisfied with their choice.

Mr. Thomas Allmon a member of St. John's C. L. A. A. is stopping in Worcester. Mr. Fred Berger another member has returned from Barre Vt. where he has been spending the winter months.

Don't forget your Easter duty! Remember it is not only an act of devotion, but of strict obligation. It certainly seems unnecessary to ask Catholics to receive Holy Communion at this sacred time. It ought to be a joyful matter to hasten and cast aside the bonds of sin by a fervent confession, and to arise again to new life with our soul nourished with the Body and Blood of Our Saviour. Attend to it immediately and unite your heart to the millions that purify with a worthy gift to our Lord.

On account of the town meeting coming so near the issue of our paper, we have not time to attend to many matters of interest. But look out for the May Mosson. It will be brimful of powerful articles on the election and upon town matters.

A great deal of fault is found with the sidewalk between the School street bridge and the house beyond the engine quarters. Now that

spring is coming let us hope that it will be repaired especially in front of the steamer house. Sidewalks should be above the street level, not below it.

An alarm of fire was rung in from box 71 at 7:45 Thursday morning March 24, caused by a fire in the dwelling house of Mr. Charles Colby on Mill street. The fire department responded promptly and the steamer had a stream of water on the building in a few minutes after its arrival. The fire started on the second floor and did considerable damage.

The walking has been very bad during the last month and at no place has it been worse than at the crossing at the junction of Hancock and School street. This is one of the principal crossings in town and it would be a great blessing to pedestrians if the road commissioners would build a stone crossing like those in the centre.

Mr. Merdick Morrison has been very unfortunate this winter. He was afflicted with several large boils for a long time, then smashed his thumb, afterwards lost a great amount of work through the severity of the weather, then had his foot badly crushed and now has had to give up work again through his old enemy the boils. He certainly deserves practical sympathy from his many friends.

Rev. F. A. Friguglietti has returned from a visit to Maryland he had gone to attend the funeral of Mother Euphemia the head of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. This lady was a sister of Rev. William Blenkinsop of South Boston a gentleman who has always taken the liveliest interest in the welfare of our society and who is a particular friend of our Rev. Pastor.

Mr. Thomas Grant of South Weymouth an employee at the boot factory of John E. Drake in this town while riding to his work on the morning of March 2, was stricken with paralysis. He was brought to the shop and Dr. Sheahan called who ordered him removed to his home where he lay unconscious until March 12. Half of his body still remains lifeless and it is doubtful if he ever entirely recovers.

Considerable work is being done on the railroad bridge over Granite street. The abutment on the Boston side will be rebuilt and the foundation strengthened. After the terrible accidents at White River and Roslindale the railroad corporations should take warning and inspect their bridges thoroughly. An ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

At the last March meeting those who favored holding the adjourned town meeting in the evening succeeded in carrying their point on the first ballot. It would no doubt have remained so had it not been for the moderator, Mr. John Q. Adams, could not attend in the evening. When the citizens of this town will change their vote to accommodate one man rather than the community Quincy must be a first-class "One Horse Town."

The selection of Quincy have received petitions asking that certain men be appointed as special constables. It seems that some of these men were defeated by ballot at the last town meeting and their friends are trying in this manner to have them obtain the office. Of course special police should be appointed this year as in the past but it would be only just to the citizens of the town if other men should be appointed besides those who were defeated at the polls.

Thus evening March 8, Mr. George Dunn a beloved member of St. John's C. L. A. A. died of consumption at his residence on South street. This is the first member the association has lost by death since its formation over three years ago and they tender sympathy to the afflicted parents by resolution of regret as will be seen in another column of this paper. His funeral occurred from St. John's Church March 10, and was well attended, the members of the association escorting the remains to and from the church.

Last week Rev. Fr. Friguglietti preached at Emmetsburg Md., Fr. Danbury at Lowell, and Fr. Coffe at Salem, and Fr. Wilson at Quincy.

While painting the St. John's hall recently Mr. Andrew Mischer fell to the ground from a height of twenty feet and received severe injuries about the head and shoulder.

It is rumored that Hon. John Q. Adams intends to erect a splendid brick block on the land owned by him which fronts on the square. It is to be an immense affair and if the news is true its advent will be heralded by joy every citizen who wants to see some evidence of enterprise in town.

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By the way! What has become of our horse railroad? If some of the projectors could trip up to Brockton and see how well the cars are patronized and how enormously they have built up the city, they would begin work at once. So successful has the road been in Brockton that the track has been laid to East Stoughton, and Randolph is soon to be benefited by its further extension. But then, what is the use? Quincy will never amount to anything while a half dozen men run the town and don't want improvements for fear that their vast possessions of vacant land may increase in value and that under a city government they would be taxed in proportion to the increase and not by the rate of fifty years ago.

Mr. Peter Davis astonished the members one day last month by asserting that granite would burn like coal. It was received with incredulous smiles until Peter got a large piece weighing about 8 lbs. and put it into the stove. The boys all began to move away fearing an explosion, but none came. After ten minutes elapsed, the stone was found to be red hot and it retained its heat fully as long as coal would have done. When it cooled off the red part had become ashes. One of our noted blacksmiths also tried this experiment and satisfied all who saw the trial that granite will burn. We understand that in many sheds the stone cutters, after having built a coal fire, fill up their stoves with granite chips and thus hold the fire and heat all day at a small expense. Who knows what Peter's experiment may yet be worth to the town?

Regarding the Easter duty we would remind the members that Sunday April 21st is the time appointed for our semi-annual reception of Holy Communion. It is unnecessary to repeat that all the blessings which the Society has conferred upon its members, the Church and the community at large, are all due to the faithful observance of this most beneficial rite. The exhibit last Christmas was magnificent and we feel confident that the Easter duty will not be less grand. Surely God must bless son, family and community in which this glorious practice of receiving Holy Communion in a body and as a society is faithfully continued. In this connection do not forget to pray for each other, also to pray for the welfare of the Association and for the eternal repose of George Dunn, our lately deceased member. The Society as usual will form at the hall at 7:30 march to St. John's Church for 8 o'clock Mass and then return to the hall for breakfast. Members will wear their white badges and white gloves.

On Easter Monday evening April 11th the St. John's will present at the Quincy Coliseum, the glorious and pathetic French drama "A Celebrated Case." The cast of characters is unusually strong and the play itself is by many considered better and more emotional than the "Two Orphans" by the same author. The fine dramatic success of the St. John's in past entertainments are a guarantee of perfect satisfaction to the audience on this occasion. It also is to be remembered that the Society generally gave up their annual entertainment last January, in order that the Coffee Party for the poor might be all the grander success and so that our entertainment would in no manner interfere with the patronage of the Coffee Party. It was finally decided to have a collection instead of a party, but this does not lessen the merit of the Society who gave up their tickets early, as they are going like hotcakes.

What is the reason some of our business men do not try to induce manufacturers to come to this district? Many are unable to work at the granite business and are obliged to go to Boston for small pay, cold dinner etc. Many enterprising towns owe their prosperity to a generous manner of remitting taxes to corporations, factories etc. Why cannot Quincy do likewise?

The quarrymen who for some time have been quietly organizing have at last presented their employers with a list of grievances. It is hoped that the matter will be settled to suit all concerned, and that the men will get more wages. That they are an underpaid class of workmen is evident when we take into consideration the dangers to which they are exposed, also the time they lose in stormy, hot and cold weather. It is surprising how they contrive to get along so well. We hope they will take the advantage of all peaceful means to better their condition.

Business is booming in the new market.

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David Barry and John Berry are appointed special police officers.

In all probability the new street leading to Hall Place will be called Rogers street.

Mr. Myles Miford has also been very sick with rheumatism but we are all glad to hear of his recovery. Myles is a genial character and has hosts of friends.

Mr. Robert Kent has been severely afflicted lately by the death of one of his children. His many friends tender him their heartfelt sympathy in his period of bereavement.

Much complaint is heard that the blasts in the quarries are not covered. Stones come flying through the air and some day some contractor will have to pay heavy damages.

Capt. Boyd's family are having a hard time on account of sickness. Mrs. Boyd was seriously ill for nearly a month and now, one of his sons lies stricken with that terribly painful affection, rheumatic fever.

Thomas Teasdale, a highly respected young man died recently from the effects of injuries received years ago and which rendered him an invalid. He was a member of the St. Mary's C. T. A. Society who showed their regard by attending his funeral. May he rest in peace.

The checker tournament now in progress among the amateurs of the town in St. John's hall, is exciting great interest. The first prize will probably go either to Fred or Napoleon Grignon as these gentlemen lead and will soon play the deciding games.

Mr. William A. Moseley for years the proprietor of the Atlantic House died of paralysis March 2nd.

Mr. John T. Sullivan and Geo. F. May have gone to Bridgeport, Conn. where they have secured employment.

A very large number of Atlantic people attended the operetta St. Patrick's night and were highly delighted.

Atlantic people are very much pleased over the election of Mr. Guyon on the School Committee. He will prove an efficient officer.

The foot race at the Columbia Rink between Leach and McMaster both of Wollaston, distance one mile was won by Leach in 5 min. 4 sec. Edward McKeon of Atlantic attended.

The sidewalks on Hancock St. near Neponset bridge has been in a most dangerous condition for months. Residents are wondering why it has not been put in a safe condition.

The sidewalk on Hancock St. from Granite street to the O. C. R. R. bridge has been in a terribly condition the past month having been used as a roadway for the heavy teams and all cut to pieces.

Some of the enterprising young men should get together and apply for the use of that vacant lot between Atlantic Ave. and Old Colony St. near depot for base ball and other sports, it only needs a little repair to make a fine play ground. Appleton St. has had great improvements in the shape of light but there is still room for more benefits under foot.

The Atlantic Dramatic Club will present the drama "The Little Brown Jug" in the basement of the Catholic Church Thursday April 21st. It has been in rehearsal a long time and will be well presented. The people of this part of the town should patronize and encourage the young folks taking part and make the club a permanent fixture. We predict a large attendance from Quincy centre on account of the male members of the club being members of the St. John's.

At a meeting of the Quincy School Alumni Association held at the schoolhouse Mar. 16th the following were elected officers: Pres. W. S. Knowles, Vice Pres. Miss E. Vinton, Sec. W. S. Reed, Treas. Miss M. Savage. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this part of the town and many former teachers and pupils came long distances to be present.

A very enjoyable evening was spent discussing "Old times. Among the former teachers present were Mr. Mc Kendrick who taught at 1854 Misses Bunker, Brown and Frye, Misses Young, Plummer and Woods.

OBITUARY

At a regular meeting of the St. John's Catholic L. A. A. Association of Quincy, held on Tuesday evening, March 16th, the following resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS: It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite mercy and wisdom to remove from our midst by death after long illness, our beloved and esteemed associate, George H. Dunn.

RESOLVED: That while we bid him adieu with humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, yet we cannot but regret the demise of one of our members.

RESOLVED: That in his death his association has lost a worthy member; his parents a loving and devoted son.

RESOLVED: That we tender to his afflicted parents our heart felt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and while they mourn their loss, we would remind them that he has gone to the God who made him, and that they will find consolation in His death.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased; and published in the Quincy Monitor.

JOHN T. LARKIN,
THOMAS M. ELCOCK,
HENRY T. BROWN,
Committee on Resolutions.

and attend to business. Push the matter and keep pushing until you get what is so public a necessity.

Rah rah rah!!! At last we are somebody! At last we have routed completely the kid-gloved ring that always opposed every improvement every expenditure of town money for this district. The advice of the Monitor was followed. It told us to hold meetings, to find out who was wanted, and to insert the articles in the town warrant, to attend the adjourned meeting, to speak for our interests and to vote for them. We did this, and with the help of our friends in other districts we gained even point in spite of the hostility of the committee of fifteen, in spite of the ballyhoo in the quarries and the "wise-crack corner," we secured for this district fifteen thousand dollars or more, not including the school fund, nor the improvement of Common street. It shows us what a tremendous power for good the Moxie wields and how masterly was the plan of operations.

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Quincy

Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

SOUTH QUINCY, MAY, 1887.

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TAKE
100 Doses One Dollar.

THIS Preparation is offered as one well adapted
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OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Stand up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

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THE
QUINCY MONITOR,
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Entered at the Post Office at So. Quincy, as Second
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St. John's C. L. & A. Association
Advertising Agent, M. GUESS.
Mr. LUKE J. COTTER Subscription Agent.

SOUTH QUINCY, MAY, 1887.

ROAD COMMISSION VERSUS TOWN.

Some years ago at an adjourned town meeting, a vote was passed instructing the Selectmen to refuse granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in Quincy. This vote was engineered by the great prohibition leader in Quincy, and received the almost unanimous support of the "Wisdom Corner." The Selectmen refused, or declined, to act upon the instruction of the town, and granted a license to almost every one that applied for it. This action of the Selectmen created great excitement among the no-license men, and the Selectmen were very freely condemned by them. In the next election, this was used as a powerful argument against their re-election, and was considered as mainly contributing to the defeat of the members of the board who voted to grant licenses. The great cry was "why did they refuse to obey the instruction given them by a vote of the town?"

At the last annual town meeting, it was voted "that nine hours should constitute a day's work, for any person employed by the town." This vote was not an instruction to the Road Commissioners, it was a positive command, a contract made by the town with its employees, which fixed the hours of labor, as firmly as the vote fixed the wages of the Selectmen, the members of the Fire Department, or of the Road Commissioners themselves. The Road Commissioners, have decided to employ no laboring man who will not work ten hours as a day's work. It is exceedingly strange that almost every man in town who condemned the Selectmen for refusing to accept the instruction of the town, upheld the action of the Road Commissioners in disobeying the direct vote of the town fixing the hours of labor. It makes a mighty difference whose ox is gored. It will be well for these gentlemen in future to be a little more modest in their self assertion, and consider that all the common sense of the town is not settled in wisdom alone.

It is said that the Commissioners have found out that the vote was illegal; we wonder if the decision was given by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. It will be in order for the Commissioners to have the Chapter and Section of the law, and the decision on the point, ready on hand for the next town meeting.

We are not giving any opinion on the expediency of the vote, nine hours may or may not be considered a full day's work, and private individuals, or firms may or may not be inclined to pay full wages for less than ten hours a day. It may be that in their private business, the Commissioners employ men on the ten hours a day system. It may be that nine hours is not a fair day's work in any employment, but that is none of the Commissioners' business, they are employed and paid as the servants of the town, as well as the laborers and their duties are clearly defined, the town fixed their wages, and the contract made by the town for nine hours as a day's work, is as valid, as the vote passed at the same meeting fixing the salary of the Commissioners. We will be anxious to hear why the Road Commissioners took upon themselves this responsibility, it made no difference to the board, how much, or how little the town paid to workmen, or how many hours they worked. The town has power to fix the conditions of a contract made with any person who does any work of any kind for the town, and the board went entirely beyond its duty when it presumed to disobey a positive mandate, given in full town meeting. We do not wish to accept the reason given for their singular action, which is whispered round town—that being employers themselves and influenced by other contractors they fear if the town's workmen had the nine hours system, it would be demanded in general by workingmen at every business who work by the day. Even if this would be the result, it is no excuse for the Commissioners. They are not the town of Quincy, and they must give a very satisfactory reason for their strange action, or prepare for the condemnation their course will meet from the people of the town at the next election.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF QUINCY. Since the last town meeting there appear to be a good many of our oldest citizens, who harbor the thought that we have fallen upon evil days. They think the action and vote of those who really decided the articles in the warrant, ruinous in the extreme and presaging troublous times. We cannot agree with these doleful prophets, and we disagree with them so far as to believe and say, that with a few trifling exceptions no town meeting held within the past ten years has been so satisfactory, or more nearly right than the last one. We believe all right thinking persons will finally agree with us. We propose to go over in brief, some of the causes that led to the turn over of last March, and we think it can be shown to be perfectly logical outcome of the manner in which town matters have been conducted and mismanaged, for the past generation.

Up to the war of the rebellion Quincy was plodding along under the guidance of the old New England idea, and, containing a small population, working under old methods, wants more few and easily supplied.

With the methods and ideas born of the war, with the increase in number of ideas regarding life, that sprang into being during that period, many communities took on a new growth with the consent and assistance of those men who had remained at home and profited largely in pecuniary way from the war itself.

In Quincy that was not the case, those who remained at home had reaped a large harvest of profit, and were in no way inclined to assist in any improvement required by the town as a whole, simply for the reason that they were not personally in need. The development of the granite business brought into town a large number of workmen who earned good wages, in the spending of which the older residents largely profited. The old farms were cut up and sold and the increase of value was not profit. There had thus far been no assessment of lands above old farm values; but when the small lot of land was separated from the main body the assessed value went up at a jump, from \$50 or \$100 per acre, to 4 cents per foot. If the cost of schools, the chief increase from this population, has largely increased within 20 years we believe it cannot be shown that land owners have suffered in any way, as the value of what they sell or keep has advanced faster in proportion than taxes.

Any time previous to 1875 there should have been an effort made by those who held control of the Quincy town meeting, to look over the affairs of the town and determine how it should be managed *on an improving plan*.

They could have put the town in the advance of the column. Did they do this? Not in the slightest degree. The old residents, from whom the movement should have come, have done all they could to keep the town back. Can any one of those who bewail the taking possession of the town by its wage earners point to a single improvement they have originated, advocated or supported? Verily there is not one improvement that they have originated, and if there are any they have advocated or supported it is because they have been driven or dragged to do so. That a few persons might not have the valuation of their farms raised, the toilers of the community have waded through mud and dust until forbearance has reached the doors of heroism.

That \$5000 was voted for sidewalk this year, is largely due to the fact that the committee of fifteen would not consider a request of many citizens to recommend an appropriation of \$1000 for that purpose. There is no reason why the business of this town should not be considered as it ought to be, there are too many interests at stake to have matters merely *drift* from yearly meeting to yearly meeting. We need a town council and we hope the wage earners to whom the prosperity of the town is largely due will move in this matter at once, and hold special meetings to get at the town's needs and the methods of supplying them.

We need roads and sidewalks, and it will cost no more to have them than not to have them. We need a water system that shall extend to all parts of the town where it will come near paying interest on its cost. We need a system of drainage that will remove the filth from the more thickly settled portions of our territory, where there is no place to dispose of it by cesspool, as along Water and Copeland streets, and that will keep the drainage from our ice ponds.

We want a fire service that will afford protection to outlying districts as well as to the centre.

We want a management of affairs that will consider it of as much importance to fix up the hole on School street as to repair any other part of the highways. We want ideas at the head that look up and forward instead of looking downward and backward.

We want the town to act as a person and do something more than to content with the bare requirements of the law. We want it to mend its ways actual and mental.

For all this there is to be expected no assistance from those who ought to take the leadership, they have practically abandoned leading, they have become only drags on the wheel of progress and they should not be allowed to have any directing voice. They have said time and again that they will not go forward. As we cannot go backward with profit, those to whom the destinies of the town are dear should step to the front and lead, the laggard can go to the rear.

We hazard nothing in saying that the cost to the inhabitants of the town, for good accommodations will be no greater with the poorest, and the gain in decency and self respect will be very great.

Hitherto we have had no method in public business henceforward we trust their will be some. Under the article generally last in the warrant to appoint committees there should be appointed committees on a great many subjects, and they should be so appointed that they will not go to sleep for a year.

At least two thousand of the voters of Quincy are interested in a living state of things, rather than a dying one, and from them we expect action that will be intelligent, economical and praise-worthy. The sooner they take action the better politics has no part therein and will not be allowed to divert men from attending in a right way to their highest interest.

COUR ROADS.

We have been constantly complaining of the bad condition of our streets, and been listening to the excuses given by the successive boards of selectmen, for their seeming neglect.

We were told that the remedy was in electing a board of Road Commissioners who would have entire control of that department. The town tried the experiment, but did not find any relief from the new idea, and returned to the old plan.

We are possibly no different from other people in many ways, and yet it does sometimes seem as if we were rather slower of movement than the owners of *other* *ideas*.

We must, however, realize that

there is now, no time to lose in coming to the front and beginning like men, the work of town building, which the fates have appointed us to do.

We propose to bring before our readers all the subjects they should consider, as men responsible for good or bad town management and though they should then share their responsibility, our skirts will be cleared.

Of all questions with which the town is agitated to-day, the question of sewerage stands at the head. We shall make bold to affirm that no

community, that is willing to live surrounded by deposits of filth, such as exists in many portions of Quincy

is in a condition to admit of moral improvement.

The complacent mind that can be content with what it has, is on the road to the grave, and not on the road to life and action.

The old story of the delightful country town where each household could dispose of his sewage in the garden, has lulled us to quiet too long and we rise up and find that condition of things, possibly idyllic when it existed, is of the past and the present calls in loud tones for us to be up and doing.

The researches of scientific men long ago demonstrated beyond a doubt that certain diseases were so surely born of the sink drain and cesspool and the sewer that they are always denominated *filth diseases*. We name the sewer as one place for the engendering of these diseases, not to make an argument against a sewer, for that we must have and it being only necessary to construct a sewer properly and connect houses with it properly, to exclude it from the list of causes of diseases.

Then again it must be noticed that the general average of life is longer in cities where sewers are laid than in closely settled country towns where there are no sewers, and this, notwithstanding the greater number of causes of death in cities than exists in the towns. In the statement that sewers are a cause of ill health there is no force when it is analyzed.

At present there are about 150 children out of the school at West Quincy on account of some of the so called filth diseases, and though the loss of life may be small and under the present condition of affairs may not be prevented, still the costs to the families for doctors bills, medicines, nursing, lost time and other items that will suggest themselves to our readers, will probably be as great as the assessment that will be made for

the first one-third installment to pay for the sewer.

It must be remembered too, that for every years' delay we make in keeping the sewer, there will come without doubt a yearly expense of a character similar to that outlined and in the end we must have it.

We make no hesitation in saying that the yearly cost to the inhabitants of Quincy for diseases of local and preventable origin is at least one-fourth as great as the total cost her drainage system would be.

In some localities in Quincy, the situation is pitiable in the extreme. We allude to but a few of them. Notably Water street, Phipps street, Copeland street, portions of Cross street in the south and west, Newcomb street, Main street, Baxter street and that neighborhood Cottage street and avenue, as places where many people live with the drainage soaking into the ground slowly, and being long retained as much of the land in these localities is but little above the water level. There are houses on Water street where the water level is less than one foot below the soil and the soil is saturated with the products of decomposition.

These localities furnish the typhoid fevers, the diphtheria and scarlet fever germs which spreading, infect other healthier places.

In the center of the town, the cost of building cesspools at the Adams block, the Robertson House the Merrill and Durgin block was fully as great, we believe, as would have been the cost of a permanent sewer, and the sewer is yet to be paid for in addition, and the ground is to be filled with filthy stuff that will yet sickness and destroy valuable lives.

For three years the matter has been before the town. The surveys have been made the moderator of the town meeting has appointed committees and the committees come to an end of their work in *INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT*.

We will not say that there is any premeditated method in this indefinite postponement, but it is a singularity fatal disease when it affects any article in a town warrant when such article is one of general improvement.

On this subject we have had postponement much too long and in a great measure slaves to it. It is *selfish* to *allow* *ourselves* *from* *it* *from* *its* *tyranny*, and we must remember, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

We must, however, realize that there is now, no time to lose in coming to the front and beginning like men, the work of town building, which the fates have appointed us to do.

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the first one-third installment to pay for the sewer.

They should understand distinctly that they are not the masters but the servants of the people whose will must be obeyed particularly in this matter of prohibition. We do not feel exactly sure that Hodges and Eaton are fully determined to enforce this law, because we think their previous record is none too strong on this matter. We may be in error and would be only too glad to be convinced of this by earnest work on their part. But their refusal to appoint Mr. Faxon can only come from personal feeling. It cannot be that they think Faxon would not be an efficient official. Every man in town knows different. We do not approve of all Mr. Faxon's methods, we admit that at times he has been extreme but we do know that he has done a vast amount of good and has most effectively enforced the law. We do not believe that the most sacred interests of our citizens, as well as the peace and happiness of the homes of 12,000 people should be sacrificed because our selectmen appear to want to get even with Faxon. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us who enforce the law but we demand that it shall be enforced by some one, and, as Hodges and Eaton refuse to appoint a special officer for this purpose, it follows that the total and full responsibility in this matter rests solely upon these gentlemen. Now let them stand or fall by their own action. We warn the selectmen not to trifle with the voters. There is an army of prohibition democrats in town who want prohibition a great deal more than they do Hodges and Eaton. We will say more! There is an army of Catholic prohibition democrats in Quincy and the Mayor may be taken for authority when it says that if our present selectmen desire these votes next year they must show themselves worthy of them by the enforcement of the liquor law. Hodges and Eaton are on trial, the citizens will be the witnesses and judges. Our selectmen can enforce the law if they desire to do so, and if the law is not observed Messrs. Hodges and Eaton must take the consequences. If saloons are again opened in town, if it takes an extraordinary amount of evidence to convince our selectmen that the law is violated if they choose to despise and hold in contempt the almost universal desire of their own supporters that liquor as a *vice* *should* *not* *be* *sold* in this town, let these gentlemen *pay* *the* *price* *of* *political* *annihilation*. If they do right they need not fear, if wrong they will realize that the wages of political sin is always political death and oblivion.

THE QUINCY CHARTER.

In our last issue we began the discussion of the draft of the charter proposed for Quincy, and set forth some ideas which we think should be held in regard to the office of mayor, and a few of the reasons why the power with which it is proposed to invest him under the charter are those who suffer daily from the absence of such facilities as large areas of land afford, and to them we look for such immediate action as will bring the question before those who have no time to lose and build the sewer.

It may be equally said, that the council are the people's servants all so, but the statement is especially true of the town meeting, which is to be present at the meetings of the council should be kept away. We wish to have councilmen who have backbone and have the honesty and courage of their opinions. If men who wish to be councilmen are not of this sort, they are no true men and, for such kind of men the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty."

If there is nothing to be made by holding the office of councilmen besides a good name, there will always be plenty of men for the office both poor and well to do, for there is a satisfaction in the reward that good service gives that money will not buy, and it should ever be borne in mind that the best services a man renders the community are generally *unpaid* services. One of our citizens has served the town as special constable for several years without pay.

Pecuniary reward or emolument being out of the question for a councilman, what interest can he have in the office? Only one, the city's welfare. In his sphere he can have but one object, either to do his best or to oppose, and of his actions the public is the judge. By the standard of public duty honestly performed he will be measured and there will be no escape from a just verdict.

We do not know a charter better framed to ensure good service, and individual accountability.

PUBLICS.

MIRTHFUL MORSELS.

A voter, deficient in personal beauty, once said to Sheridan: "I mean to withdraw my countenance from you."

"Many thanks for the favor," replied the candidate, "for it's certainly the ugliest that ever I saw."

A gentleman whose conquests in the female world were numberless, at last married. "Now, my dear," said his better half, "I hope you'll amend." "Madam," says he, "you may depend upon it: this is my last folly."

A jockey met his old college tutor at a horse fair, and exclaimed: "What brings you here among these high-bred cattle? Do you think you can distinguish a horse from an ass?"

"My boy," replied the tutor, "I soon perceived you among these horses."

takes account of any aspect of business, other than the stand point of efficiency and economy will be the expensive one, and will result in high taxes, large expenses, and poor work.

We must needs spend a good deal of money, and we want 100 cents on the dollar, as well as do the men to whom the corporation's money is paid.

From the power given to the mayor under the proposed charter, it does not require a rich man to fill the office. The people are to elect him. He is not to buy the office. If there is trading to be done he must have money to buy or influence votes, and the city treasury must repay election expenses through the jobs in which members of the council will be interested. If, however, the mayor is solely responsible for the expenditure of the city's money, and for all the men through whose hands it must pass, he cannot make any trades, and must suffer in pocket as well as reputation should affairs be dishonestly conducted. It takes two to make a bargain, where there is only one, a bargain is impossible.

Then again, as the council have no responsibility and no direction in the expenditures, it will be much more likely to keep a strict watch over the actions of the mayor, than if each member of it had a pecuniary interest in a little laxity or crookedness, and having the power to remove the mayor for just cause, the people may be sure their interests will be well guarded.

The offices of mayor

COOL SODA.

Our Popular Soda Fountain now open to supply all kinds of delicious drinks.

Pierce's Leader.

THE BEST 10c. CIGAR NOW MADE.

Pierce's Prescription Pharmacy

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Always on hand.

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J E W E L R Y .

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S H I R T S .

Gentlemen try my 50 cts. unlaundred shirts for quality and make this garment cannot be excelled, a good bargain guaranteed.

— And all these goods are to be found at —

S. B. LITTLE'S.

Lambs' Block,

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BURNS BROS.

At P. O. Building West Quincy.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCOES,

—In town. Also a nice line of—

F R U I T S .

Confectionery and Stationery.

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CORD & WOLLASTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

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NEW GOODS.

—AND—

LOW PRICES.

—AT—

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Hardware Store

Cor. Hancock and Chestnut Sts.

Quincy.

Base Balls

AND BATS

—AT—

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gains Saturday Nights.

Cemetery Street,

West Quincy.

GREAT IRISHMEN—RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

"When a character is injured, whatever it tried, Whether 'tis reason or fancy, the gay or the grave, Was as rapid, as deep, and as brilliant a tide, As ever bare freedom afloat on its waves."

Among the thousands of Irishmen who have fought the battles, or guided the councils of England, the subject of this sketch will always be placed in the front rank. At a time when English public life was prolific of Great Men, four names stand out pre-eminent for eloquence and statesmanship, William Pitt, Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was born in Dublin, September 1751. His

father, and grandfather, were distinguished literary men, and his mother

was the writer of some of the best

comedies of that day. At the age of

seven Richard, and his brother Charles

were sent to the school of Samuel

Whyte, who taught in Dublin, but

the next year his father removed to

England, where in his eleventh year, Richard was sent to Harrow. The

celebrated Dr. Parr, was then one of

the masters of Harrow school; he de-

scribes "Dick," as being very clever,

but very careless. The Dr. used

every means in his power to arouse

his ambition, but Dick merely studied

enough to keep himself from punishment.

He was full of mischief, and he

had all the lower classes as his most

devoted friends. He continued at Har-

row until he was eighteen, when he

went with his father to London, where he

resumed his studies under the direc-

tion of a Mr. Kerr, an Irish gentle-

man who gave lessons in Latin and

Mathematics. He commenced to

write in his nineteenth year, when he

and a schoolmate named Haldred wrote

a play which they considered worthy

of notice. He published a small

volume in 1771, which was not a great

success. Sheridan wrote for several

newspapers, among others for Wood-

fall's "Advertiser," in which the cele-

brated letters of "Junius," appeared.

The performance of his play of "The

Rivals," at Covent Garden, in 1775,

was a marked success, and at once

established his position in the world

of literature. In November of the

same year, the "Duenna," was

brought out at the same theatre. This

opera was wonderfully successful,

and increased the author's popularity,

as much as it helped to improve his

finances. David Garrick was then

proprietor of Drury Lane theatre; he

was disposed to retire from the stage,

and he made a proposition to Sheri-

dan to purchase his interest in it.

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WITH—
Dandelion Yellow Dock,
Gentian and Iron.
100 Doses One Dollar.

THIS Preparation is offered as one well adapted
to the wants of those who require a Cordial
and Tonic Medicine. It is recommended for
the following diseases: Ulcers, Ulcers of the Stomach, &
the Viscera; Diseases of the Liver, &c. It is well known and highly
esteemed for its value as medicines that a detailed
account of their properties is deemed quite
unnecessary. The following is a list of the
various medicines, thus producing a preparation of
new effect and agreeable.
Price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles.

GREAT VARIETY

PARASOLS & FANS.

F. A. MORELAND & CO.

Robertson's Block, Quincy.

90 Hancock St.

—OUR STOCK OF—
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers.

Is now complete and we are prepared to show the LARGEST STOCK THE FINEST
ARTICLES now shown in Quincy and at the lowest Prices.

ALSO—

HATS AND CAPS.

In great variety—

Clothing,

—Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Gents' Furnishing Goods. Gents' Underwear. Gents'

Neck Wear. Rubber Clothing.

—Bordures in all our apartments—

GEORGE SAVILLE,

Bussell

WILL BE OPEN

Decoration Day

Bring this advertisement and get
one dozen fine Cabinet Photographs
\$3.00.

We will accept tickets or checks from any firm at
club rates.

Chestnut Street, Quincy.

A Word to the Wise.

Stand by those who stand by you.

We have now completed arrangements for a Sale of Popular New Goods at Prices which will make us

A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER.

We keep the best quality, styles and assortment in—

Hats Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

—Also a full line of—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies' Cents' and Children's Wear.

SEE OUR REMARKABLE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK. CASH BOUGHT IT.
LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

OUR SPECIALTIES.—To Please our Customers.

OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Send up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

TIRRELL BROS.,

HANCOCK STREET.

QUINCY, MASS.

DURGIN'S
DRUG STORE.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

75c. per bottle.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

75c. per bottle.

DURGIN'S Sarsaparilla.

65c. per bottle.

NURSE BOTTLES

Complete, 17c.

CAMPHOR FOR MOTHS,

28c.

TOOTH PICKS,

1000 for 5c.

All other goods at comparatively
low Prices.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully

compounded of the best materials

at all hours of the day or night.

Dongola Bal

Young Men.

—Also a good assortment of

Working Shoes.

J. H. McCovern,

P. O. Building. West Quincy.

Examine our Bargains

PARASOLS, FOR 25 & 50c.

—And Upwards—

HOSEIERY, 10c.

—And Upwards—

AT

The Misses Flynn's,

MITCHELL'S BLOCK.

Hancock Street. Quincy.

Notice.

—FOR SALE—

The Boston Daily Papers,

Also a choice line of

Confectionery, Perfumery, Stationery

Cents, Cigars, Tobacco, and Pipes

BASE BALLS and BATS,

South Quincy Post Office Store,

A share of public patronage is solicited.

BIG BARGAINS IN CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT THE

MENS' FINE STRAW HATS ONLY 30 Cents.

AT

Quincy One Price Clothing Co.

—O-O-T-

Quincy One Price Clothing Co.

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THE REGENCY MODITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association

Entered at the Post Office of St. Quincy, as Second
Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUESS.

Mr. LUKE J. COYLE Subscription Agent

SOUTH QUINCY, JUNE, 1887.

DANGEROUS.

No one doubts that the principal course of the physical and moral decay of America's young men are liquor and immorality. It may not be too much to say that even in this wonderfully and righteously town there are some young men of every nationality and of every or no religion, who are silly and criminal enough to wreck their present and future life by association with the lowest creatures on earth, if they are willing to sacrifice their manhood, their self-respect, their good name, their health then money, their good friends, if they soon the advice of their parents, of their clergy and of all who warn them to avoid such company, let them prepare to reap what they have scattered. If they consider that drunkards, thieves and prostitutes are fitting associates for them they cannot complain if others agree with them. They are satisfied with their friends, and decent people will be acting only right to reject their company. But no punishment of God's dreadful judgment can be heavy for the depraved scoundrels who are the means of leading others to vice. No wretch is so low, so contemptible in the eyes of God and of man. No villain so dreadful and so much to be avoided. Let men be careful. The wages of sin was, is and always will be poverty, sickness, misery and death as well for Quincy youth as for the rest of the world.

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Mr. Charles J. Bishop, leather merchant, 262 and 264 Purchase St., went before the police commissioners with others, and remonstrated against so many licences being granted. He asked them why they gave licences to whole streets. And when they asked him to cite such a case, he referred to Elliot and Kneeland streets, where there are saloons all the way from the Providence station to the Old Colony station. He told them that if all the saloons were painted black, these streets would appear to be in mourning. They did not deny this, and gave no reason why there were so many saloons there.

Wendell Phillips used to say that he could stand in the door of his home on Essex street, and count twelve liquor saloons. One can now stand on the side walk, in front of the Old Colony Depot, and count 52 rum shops in full blast. Each proprietor we suppose is able to show a certificate of good moral character, and legal authority for the numerous work in which he is engaged. The other depots of the City are as badly off.

A diagram was made of Elliot and Kneeland streets, which shows 126 licensed saloons on the one street, a half a mile long.

What a highway of sin, shame and ruin! Kept open, guarded and protected by a license system, which gathers its revenue of blood money out of incomes from social and moral delinquency and crime. These plague spots, these schools of pauperism and crime, have so multiplied as to occasion serious alarm to every thoughtful citizen. Honest business men, property owners are growing anxious about the future. They call it a bad place, and declare that life is not safe, that property is insecure. Of course it is a bad place. Crowd any place with rum shops as we find them, and you make a hell of it.

Tilly HAYNES of the U.S. Hotel, appeared before the committee on metropolitan police commission at the State House, and gave some very important facts, which we give below:

Mr. Haynes being a licensed liquor dealer, his testimony cannot be turned off as that of a temperance fanatic.

The great trouble in my neighborhood," said Mr. Haynes, "is the in-

security of life and property, caused by gangs of hoodlums who throng about every corner, and disreputable tenement houses which are the open and notorious resorts of thieves, and the opportunities for the committal of crime by the liquor dealers, who violate the law in every conceivable way. On any evening from dark until late at night, you will see these groups on nearly every corner. At Beach and Kingstone streets, and diagonally across to the corner of Beach and Albany, are some of the worst. They watch for men, generally from the country, who may be going to the depots under the influence of liquor. These they speak to, and, if possible, induce to go into some of the many bar-rooms to take just one more drink. These bar-rooms are fitted up with what is called an office, in which is a table and a few chairs. They are perfectly closed with high partitions, curtains and ground-glass doors, and it is into these the victim is taken. The drinks are brought in and that is the last the stranger knows about it. When he comes to his senses he finds that he has been robbed, and perhaps beaten."

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COOL SODA.

Our Popular Soda Fountain now open to supply all kinds of delicious drinks.

Pierce's Leader.

THE BEST 10c. CIGAR NOW MADE.

Pierce's Prescription Pharmacy

Corner, Hancock and School Streets,

Quincy, Mass.

FINE TAILORING

Clothes Made to Order in First-class style and guaranteed to fit.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner

A FULL LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

Always on hand.

WILLIAM J. WELSH,

HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

For a good Blood Purifier

TRY

Willard's Sarsaparilla

Cold Soda WITH FRUIT JUICE. Cold Soda.

S. F. WILLARD,

School Street,

South Quincy,

We still Hold the Fort.

Best Soda in Town

—MADE FROM PURE ROCK CANDY.—

SYRUP and FRUIT JUICE.

TRY OUR

MOXIE SYRUP.

ONLY 5 CENTS A GLASS.

Pure Dalmatian Insect Powder.

Sure death to Flies, Bugs and all Insects.

10c. A BOX 10c.

Read's Pharmacy, West Quincy.

MARBLE TOP TABLES

AT LOWEST PRICES IN QUINCY

AT FRANK F. CRANE'S,

Quincy, Mass.

LOOK! LOOK!

The cheapest place to buy your Hardware, Ready mixed paint, Poultry Netting, Window Screens, Screen Doors, Wheelbarrows, Vacuum Harness Oil, etc., etc.

IS AT

Pinel Brothers, Granite St., Quincy, Mass.

Dr. G. R. England

J. W. LOMBARD,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE

—IN—

ROBERTSON BLOCK,

QUINCY, MASS.

Connected by Telephone.

NOTCIE!
D. H. FITZGERALD

—Guarantees to sell the best grades of—

English Breakfast and Oolong Teas.

—Also a full line of—

FRESH MEATS.

BEEF, LAMB, HAM, PORK MUTTON, PIGS FEET and SAUSAGES.

Fish Market connected. All goods at Boston Prices. Special bar

gates Saturday Nights.

Cemetery Street,

West Quincy.

Charles F. Rice, Fruit, Confectionery, &c.

ICE CREAM.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE CONNECTED.

Persons in need of help or situations, apply at

39 Hancock Street,

QUINCY

JAMES J. MALONE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Durkin & Merrill Building, Hancock Street

STOVES.

A full assortment of Stoves, Ranges, Tin ware, Lead Pipe, Zinc &c.

New Hub, Art, Bay State and Redwood.

GOV. WINTHROP RANGES

FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

—FOR SALE BY—

E. Emery Fellows.

J. F. ROBERTSON,

—Dealer in—

BOOTS SHOES AND RUBBERS.

—And a full line of—

HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, OVERALLS &c.

Cor. Garfield and Granite Sts.

Opposite Brewers Store

BASE BALL

April 30th the Census Base Ball

club visited Quincy and met with an

overwhelming defeat. Early in the

game the St. Johns took kindly to

Bath's pitching and leaned right on

the bat. Aided by costly errors of

the Census' catchers our boys decided

the game in the first innning by mak

ing nine runs four of them being

earned. Their backstop having hurt

his hand, John Hayes went in to

catch for the Census team, and what

had seemed like hard work for the

other man, was only fun for John

who caught finely. The features of

the game were the batting of Bar

rett, Roche, Barry, Goodman, Bar

ron, Cunningham, Kimball and

Hayes.

Just Received

A full line of

Eddy's Refrigerators

to be sold at lowest prices at

FRANK F. CRANE'S.

Cor. Hancock & Chestnut Sts.

Base Balls

AND BATS

—AT—

E. B. SOUTHER'S

Also agent for all

Newspapers and

Periodicals.

Dealers in Stationery, in all its varieties

Toys, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pistols,

Ammunition, etc. Confectionery, Cigars,

Pipes, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles.

PERFUMES BY THE OUNCE.

88 Hancock Street. 88

BURNS, BROS.

At P. O. Building West Quincy.

—Keep the best stock of—

CIGARS AND TOBACCOES.

—In town. Also a nice line of—

Confectionery and Stationery.

Also Agents for BOSTON GLOBE, EVENING RE

CORD & WOLLASTON STEAM LAUNDRY.

Call and see us.

JEROME S. MACDONALD,

AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, Mortgage and Insur

ance Broker

Agent for Imperial City of London, German Amer

ican, and Fire Association of Philadelphia,

Fire Insurance Cos.

PERFUMES BY THE OUNCE.

209 Washington St., Boston

Room 2 Rogers Building. Opp. State Street.

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

Groceries & Provisions,

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO

AND CIGARS,

IMPORTED AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

G. F. WILSON, Wilson's Building, G. H. WILSON

19 Chestnut Street, Quincy, Mass.

Connected by Telephone.

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—Sausages, etc.

BEef, LAMB, HAM, PORK MUTTON, PIGS FEET and SAUSAGES.

Fish Market connected. All goods at Boston Prices. Special bar

gates Saturday Nights.

Cemetery Street,

West Quincy.

pitchers, Riley 5, Larkin 1, Left

on bases, St. Charles 8, St. Johns 7,

Struck out by Riley 9, by Larkin 5,

Umpire, P. Kelly, Woburn,

The St. Johns boys who went to

St. Albans are showing the Vermont

people that our Society is a good

training school for base ball players.

The St. Albans won their first game

which was with the strong Rutland

team, which played on the occasion

of opening the new Rutland grounds.

We quote the following from the St.

Albans Messenger.—

The St. Albans players did some

splendid work. Rudderham fills the

ball on 3d, and "plays ball," by the

crowd unanimously admitted, and

his level head told effectively at more

than one point in the game: Brennan

is a "daisy" on first and plays easily

and to win; Barrett showed up finely in

the pitcher's box, and pitched a

strong game—cool and alert and un

fail; his support was hardly up to

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Largest dry Good Store in **QUINCY.**
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owing to our largely increasing business, we will move to our large and Spacious store next to Reed's Pharmacy, on or about June 1st, which we have fitted up with all the modern improvements, including one of R. J. Davies, Refrigerators, where we will be better than ever able to supply our trade and the Public in general, with a full line of Groceries and Provisions, such as are kept in a first class store.

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PUMPS REPAIRED.

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FINE CIGARS and TOBACCO STATIONERY LATEST STYLES. FANCY GOODS.

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The cheapest and best is at

G S Bass'

QUINT LECES.

S. F. Willard has opened an apothecary store on School street lately occupied by Rogers Bros.

The bill of pieces decided upon by the state Board of Arbitration between the granite cutters of Boston, and the employers is very satisfactory to the men.

Thomas H. McDonnell says he has the smallest and most ferocious pup dog in town. The canine has sometimes been mistaken for a misquite, but he is a beauty sure and a thoroughbred.

Thomas F. Barrett, Daniel F. Roche, Lawrence Downey, John Rutherford and George Wright, all members of St. John's base ball club, left for St. Albans, Vermont, Thursday May 12th. May every success attend them.

The city charter meetings were held Saturday evenings last month, correspond with that in front of Durand and much discussion was held upon many articles. One thing in particular we regret, that members of the charter committee who are opposed to the change from town to city, were not dropped or discharged, and their places filled by friends of the cause.

The St. Johns have put in a hose for street sprinkling. It is a much needed improvement and is greatly appreciated by pedestrians as well as by drivers. The society has also opened the bath rooms for the season, and their privileges will be free to all members every evening at the appointed hours. Come and use them. We pay for the bills.

From the sweet strains that are borne from the schools, one would judge that the children were advancing rapidly in musical proficiency. We are glad that it is so. A man or woman who cannot sing is in a pretty lonesome state. We love to hear a father or mother frequently show their happy disposition by breaking forth into song. It is a sign of a contented joyous spirit and wonderfully brightens a household, and is a daily instruction to the children to acquire a peaceful pleasant character which is more valuable to its possessor than all the riches of the world would be if joined to a morose suspicion nature.

How about the minority representation? It is another farce. Isn't it funny what fools people are, everywhere except in Quincy? If this system is of any benefit, why have not other cities tried it? And particularly in Boston. The minority party in that city have the majority in the State legislature and have the power to alter Boston's charter if they desire, why don't they do it? Some of our visionary Quincy folks remind us of boys that have passed through their grammar course of studies and who think the world knows nothing and it is their duty to tell it what could and ought to be done. Minority representation is a sham, and its object is to provide so many more councilmen at large under another name. No man that wants district representation will vote for minority representation. And the only reason we want a city is that every district shall have its own men in the government who will know what their district needs and will see that it gets everything in proportion and justice. Vote only for district representation.

We are intensely opposed to this business of electing councilmen at large. What good are they except to outvote the district representatives? Can't anybody see that every one of these at large men would be elected by the centre and Wollaston and that these parts would control them entirely? We don't find any fault with any district getting all it can of the town appropriations provided it is not hogwash, but we believe that for many years past the centre and the Wollaston districts have got a great amount more than their share, and it is about time that the south, west, and north parts got a thimble full from the well. What public money has been spent in the South district for years and years? And yet it is the most populous part of Quincy to day and is destined soon to be large enough to make a new town if necessary, built in front of, because it faces on south. As for the west and north we have a large public square and as there refer to their columns. We want a no store within a quarter of a mile from any one, but if we are to have a centre of a large population on the square at large, we will work and principal street and the main avenue, vote against the city as long as this is, it affords the most desirable foolish and unjust provision is in the charter. The parts of a city should have equal rights in the government, on School street is for sale. Try and councilmen at large are proposed it and be convinced as we were to nullify these equal rights and to when we tried to buy. The land will be sold for less than half what the voters are not the town but for its officers are. Does any one suppose that such contemptuous neglect is not to be compared with the real estate whose location would be shown if this were a city with two or three West Quincy men make no mistake.

Mr. J. Kelly has received an appointment in the Custom house at a salary of \$750 per annum.

The meetings held for the discussion of the proposed City Charter were very poorly attended.

Mr. Frank Mitchell, who has driven the Quincy steamer for about three years, has resigned his position.

Business in South Quincy is not very brisk and a great many stone cutters have left town in search of work.

Tirrell & sons have built eight new ice wagons and repaired four old ones during last winter for the South Boston Ice company.

The engine house at McKenzie and Patterson's quarry was entirely destroyed by fire on the 8th at 2 p. m. Loss, \$2000. Insured.

A double sidewalk is being built high Saturday evenings last month, correspond with that in front of Durand and much discussion was held upon many articles. One thing in particular we regret, that members of the charter committee who are opposed to the change from town to city, were not dropped or discharged, and their places filled by friends of the cause.

Mr. R. Frank Claffin has been elected to fill the vacancy in the School Committee caused by the resignation of Simeon Butler.

Mr. Trask the manager of the Quincy Coliseum has gone west, it is rumored that W. G. Spear is to assume the management in future, if so, we may look for first class entertainments.

Rev. F. A. Frigoliatti has lately been attacked by his old enemy, the Patriot because the Braintree hook and ladder company arrived in Quincy on Sunday evening, May 22, while at play near her home, at Quincy Point. A large stone drag that was lying against a fence fell upon her, crushing her head and causing almost instant death. Dr. Martin was called but his services were of no avail.

An old fireman finds fault through the Patriot because the Braintree hook and ladder company arrived in the Square in Quincy before the Quincy steamer and hose company on the night of May 13. It may seem strange to him at first, but he will recollect that in Braintree the engine is started for a fire as soon as a blaze is discovered, while in Quincy the engine is not supposed to leave the house unless called out by an alarm from some box. The alarm from box 12 on that night was not rung until the fire was in progress over half an hour. He will see that the Braintree engine had plenty of time to get to Quincy before the steamer was called out.

The Steamer hose company and the Hook and Ladder company will play a match game of ball June 17.

Liberty, Penn and Quincy streets in South Quincy have received a great deal of attention from the Road Commissioners during the last month and are now in good condition.

It is rumored that the granite manufacturers of Quincy intend to close their yards at noon on Saturdays, during the coming summer, commencing soon after the first of June.

Mrs. Timothy McDonnell died last week after a long illness. Her funeral occurred at St. John's church May 25th and was largely attended. She leaves two infant children. May she rest in peace.

The operetta and minstrels May 17 and 19 made a grand success. The music of the operetta was quite difficult but the children sang gloriously and showed that they were thoroughly acquainted with the work and by their delicate talent and perfect training. The soloists were Misses Augusta Dell, Mabel Pendleton, Katie Keenan, Lizzie Farrell, Esther Pendleton, Katie Hayes, Annie Anderson, Lizzie McGowin and Mr. John Metcaw.

The ministerial entertainment was of high order and also greatly delighted and amused the audience. All the soloists were finely sung and the volume and richness of the chorus was remarkable. The minstrels were Messrs. Daniel McCarthy, interleaved with Simeon Butler, Wm. Merle, Napoleon Grignon and John Pichon, end men and Thomas McNeill, E. Portas, James White, Richard Walsh, John Metcaw, Andrew Miser, James O'Neill, and Michael White. Mr. Metcaw's imitation of Mahoney's Fenton Cat brought down the house. The whole occasion was one of rare pleasure and enjoyment.

Under the supervision of Mr. Frank Walsh a fine road has been built in the cemetery, which makes a continuous passage way from Cemetery street to Hall place. It was neatly needed and will prove a great便利. We understand that enough applications from Milton alone have been made to purchase all the lots in the new cemetery. They will be held a little longer for Quincy people and after that will be sold to anybody who will pay for them. Visitors are requested not to tear off flowers to disturb the arrangements of the lots in the cemetery.

Engaged Wm. B. Barry was recently elected vice president of the Firemen's Relief Association.

Mr. John Fuller had his hand severely burned and injured by the explosion of a blasting cartridge.

The correspondent of the Patriot ought to rub his eyes. Business is being considered the advisability of raising the grade of School street from Fletcher's stable nearly to St. John's Hall, and of paving there. Something certainly ought to be done. It is safe to say that 10 out of every fifteen stone beams which go that way get stuck before they pass the half. There is a sharp curve over which the horses struggle for a long time. Raise the grade and pave the place. It will be a convincing proof to the citizens that our Road Commissioners intend to do something for the convenience of our citizens whose patience is so sorely tried by our miserable streets.

Our subscription agent must have a patented patience. He is frequently blamed when some subscribers do not receive their Monthly, when it is always their own fault. When they go to the post office, if instead of asking "Is there anything for me?" they would call directly for their Monthly, they would get it. Mr. Coyle has frequently obtained for subscribers who went with him, seven or eight months' Monitors when the subscriber had been calling regularly for his mail and not for his Monthly. A little attention to this rule will save considerable annoyance all around. Every subscriber's paper is sent every month to his post office, and your Monitor is there and you will get it if you call for it by name.

In a certain part of this district the scandalous action of some persons have provoked considerable indignation among our residents. Carl playing on Sunday if openly indulged in, in defiance of the law, and the feelings of good people who think that the Lord's day ought to be kept holy. We understand that steps are about to be taken for the suppression of this outrageous practice and would warn the offenders that the town jail is not a pleasant place to spend Sunday afternoon and night, and that the penalty for such conduct is very severe, and also that the law will be enforced.

Let's see. West Quincy voters on town meeting day walked four or five miles, gave up half a day's pay to build a new street from Bates Avenue. Have we got it? We voted to build reservoirs. Are they built? We voted to widen the bridge on Furnace avenue. Is it widened? We voted for a bell. Has any one heard it? And yet people think that town government amounts to nothing.

The voters are the town but for its officers are. Does any one suppose that such contemptuous neglect is not to be compared with the real estate whose location would be shown if this were a city with two or three West Quincy men make no mistake.

By the way, whether become a part of the petition to widen Copeland street.

Box 46 was run in for a few on Miller street. The Grand Hotel did great work.

The exact score of the League ball game is received by telephone at Read's Pharmacy.

The St. M. C. T. A. are to hold a strawberry festival at their hall on Tuesday, June 16th.

Mr. Christopher Keenan lately fell in the Granite Railway quarry, which caused a break in the leg bone and other serious injuries.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald has the sympathy of his many friends in the loss of his youngest sister, who died at her home in Tewantin on Tuesday, May 26th.

The Road Commissioners have done an excellent job in filling and grading Miller street. It does seem as if the boom of progress has at last struck this district.

The bank walls on Cemetery and Cope streets were sadly needed and the Road Commissioners is to be congratulated for having at last done this necessary work. The sidewalks have also been well built and graded and part of Cemetery street lowered, Keep up the good work.

At the last town meeting the matter of widening Common street was left to the County commissioners. We think they also must have left somewhere, since it is not visible, and the residents on that street as well as the voters are also left agitated. It is time the voters got over the notion of believing the promises of certain officials. If the street is not soon repaired and made decent, those who live on it and those travel over it deserve what they get, if they don't call a special town meeting and enquire searching why the town have no effect.

A very great injustice for many years has been done to our children who attend the High school. We understand that the town furnishes free tickets on the railroad to those who come from Wollaston or Atlantic, and if so, why are our children compelled to walk over two miles each way. Wollaston is nearer than West Quincy to the school and its children do not walk. Connection by train could easily make our way at least, and it would be no more than the School Committee ought to do if they furnished free transportation home again. Fair play should be shown to all.

The residents of this district had the impression that a Board of Health was elected, last March, whose duty it is to take means to remove and abolish whatever they judge dangerous to the public health. Many of this Board daily drive along Copeland street where on each side are stagnant swamps, that are most dangerous and whose presence on a public street is a disgrace. A green some two inches deep at least, covers these pest holes and the odor from them is most offensive. It would cost little to fill up these places and it is without doubt the business of our Board of Health to attend to it at once. If they do not, they may be called upon by petition.

ATLANTIS
Mr. Cornelius Duggan was presented with a beautiful painting by the Rev. Fr. D'Amato last Sunday.

L. A. 7571 K. of L. of Neponset will hold its first picnic at Faulkner's Grove, East Milton, June 17.

The A. ladies lead in the grammar school league having won 14 games and lost none. Send that present down here.

The Founds defeated the M. B. of Wollaston May 21 by a score of 7 to 1. The features of the game were the pitching of Kearns and the hitting of P. Crismon.

The J. Q. Adams Chemical Co. held a supper and social Thursday evening May 19th. During the evening Foreman Glover on behalf of the company presented Engineer John A. Duggan with a beautiful engineers badge.

The Road Commission have at last found out that Atlantic exists and are at work on Hancock street from Neponset bridge to the engine house. The road on the marsh has been widened and filled in, and what was a nasty dredged hill has been cut down some 3 feet, graded and made smooth. We suppose Mr. Duggan has caused this to be done. If so he deserves the thanks of our citizens as well as the hundreds of weary horses and teamsters who have suffered so long. We hope he will soon get the good work he has done down the hill on Hancock street near the corner of Septarian street and by filling up below it, destroy another monster of hard travel.

VOL. II.

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80 HANCOCK STREET.
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Price 25 cents a bottle.

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FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CHAPPED
SKIN CAUSED BY DRAINS, CLOTHES, HAB-
IT, COLD, DROPSIES, & INSUFFICIENCIES. IT WILL BE FOUND OF VERY USE
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COURTING AND HEALING QUALITIES, AND MAY BE
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OLD COLONY TONIC ACHIEVE
CURE. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Is now complete and we are prepared to show the LARGEST STOCK the FINEST
GOODS ever shown in Quincy and at the Lowest Prices.

—ALSO—

HATS and CAPS
—In great variety—
CLOTHING.

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Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gents' Underwear, Gents'
Neck Wear, Rubber Clothing.

—Bargains in all our apartments—

GEORGE SAVILLE, — Quincy

IF YOU WISH TO

See the Largest Variety and Best
Quality of Goods, go to

Temple Street Market,
QUINCY.

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—WILL BE OPEN—

JULY 4th.

Bring this advertisement and get
one dozen fine Cabinet Photographs \$3.

WE WILL ACCEPT TICKETS FROM ANY FIRM AT
CLUB RATES.

Chestnut Street, Quincy.

A Word to the Wise

Stand by those who stand by you.

We have now completed arrangements for a Sale of Popular New Goods at Prices which will make us
A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER.

—We keep the best quality, styles and assortment in—

Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

—Also a full line of—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies' Cents' and Children's Wear.

SEE OUR REMARKABLE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK. CASH BOUGHT IT.
LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

OUR SPECIALTIES.—To Please our Customers.

OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Stand up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

TIRRELL
HANCOCK STREET,

BROS.,
QUINCY, MASS.

SOUTH QUINCY, JULY, 1887.

SALLY BRANCH

Somewhere about the year 1858 I passed a few weeks at the house of a Clerical friend in the western part of Georgia. During my stay, my attention was attracted to two servants who lived in a cabin close adjoining my friend's house, an old mulatto and his wife. They had once been favorite household servants in the family of a planter named Branch, and their early life, they told me, had been happy enough. "But ah! how fortunes vary," both among rich and poor. Their master died, leaving his affairs so embarrassed that the estate was sold to pay the debts. Land, house, furniture, slaves, and all passed away under the auctioneer's hammer into strange hands. The children of Tom and Sally Branch, as these mulattoes called themselves, were all sold, and scattered in various directions, and they themselves in their old age bought up for a small sum by a negro-trader. It was a sort of forlorn speculation on his part, and they were left with my friend until called for, with permission to have their services free for the sole keeping. Tom was healthy enough for an old man, and could do any kind of simple work that did not call for much strength. Sally was a prime cook, as our daily fare demonstrated, and she officiated also most satisfactorily as housekeeper, waiter, and chambermaid.

As I talked very kindly and familiarly to this couple, they soon lost all shyness before me; and one day Sally led me into the following conversation:

"Massa Fader Robert, may I tell you my 'sp'eriense?"

"Yes, Sally, I should like very much to hear it."

"Yer it is den, widout any circumspection. Wen I was a gal—yon know wat gals ar—well dat was just me. I was mighty peart an' proud an' dressy, an' I tought der wasn't much mo' in de world' 'cept me, an' wat I had on my back. Dat wasn't de worst. Oh! I was a case. But de Lord was merciful, an' I had my spells of religion sometimes. Once a voice peared to follow me close behind me, an' said: 'Give it up, Sally, give it all up.' But I couldn't do dat eft all now; nor, nor for a long time. But I allur went an' ewied instead. Because, you see, der was mo' dev'l in me dan in most gals, on account of my education. Fo' you see I was brought up in one of de fust families. Dey wasn't anything in de country could go ag'us Branches, I tell you. Well, wat I was gwine to say is dis: It came on me onct all of a sudden, as if someting had been shook out of me, an' I said: 'I give it up; Lord, I give it up.' And den at onct I saw a great light. Peared as if everyting shone all around me—peared as if noting was under me—peared as if dey was no heft in me, as of I was floatin' in someting, as of I was de same as asleep, only I knew what I was, an' I didn't want nothing to disturb me."

"Now, Fader Robert, you tink all dat nonsense?" said Sally suddenly, and looking at me with very searching eyes.

"No indeed, Sally," I replied: "it seems to me very reasonable—I don't well see how it could be otherwise. When you made up your mind resolutely to give up all your foolish and wicked ways, and to begin to earnestly to love God, and to try to please him, it would be very strange if that should not make you feel happy, and make everything look brighter around you. It could not be otherwise."

"So you do, Massa Robert; I am bound you do. An' I understand you too like a book. Ef I had a nussed youn' own self I couldn't know you no better."

"This established a great confidence between us, and led to furnishing developments.

"One evening, after Sally had removed the tea things, old Tom came slaving into the room with the air of having an important message to deliver, without knowing precisely where to put his hand on it. He turned his hat over and over, as if he thought it might possibly have got in there. His embarrassment was soon turned into vexation when he saw his wife come in and take her stand by his side.

"I suppose you couldn't find someting better to do dan to come in yer," said he.

Sally was not to be routed in this way. "Wat's dat you said," Fader Robert preached yesterday about de Catholic Church?"

"'Wy, dat is wat it was," said Tom "She will not let any one take it driven to his trumps. 'He said de from her,' said the landlord. I Catholic Church was de fust one, an' don't know what it means; perhaps would be the last one." On this the you do." "I think I do and the two raised their eyes, and fixed them upon me with an expression of wonder. Sally Branch. Borrowing a match, both immense and intense.

I lighted the candle, and raised it straight in her hand. She opened

her eyes slowly and reluctantly, like one called rudely from better things. They brightened up as they caught the flame of the candle, and the only one. All the others then, raising them to my face, as I were started long afterwards. When bent earnestly over her, she gazed

somebody became dissatisfied with me with a look of enquiring

the old church, he tried his hand at wonder. Slowly, as the memories

of the past came back and gathered

into shape, her features relaxed un-

til her whole visage became illuminat-

ed with joy, and she raised the candle high again.

"Fader Robert! Fader Robert!"

Ver it is, it's all right. I's stood

by the old faith. I's kep' de light

burnin' all dat time. Ole Tom all

right too. I see him off fast. Bless

de Lord!"

I had barely time to administer

the last rites of our holy religion

when that simple, faithful soul de-

parted.

and then as if speaking, although we could not distinguish any intelligible sounds. In her right hand she held a candle, which she grasped firmly, the interest of one in the interest of the other, instead of antagonizing each other they should work in harmony so that the wheels of industry would have a smooth road to travel always bearing in mind the fact that monopoly is the enemy of capital and labor.

WAG-GEARER.

DOGS AND HUMAN BEINGS.

Lorillard, the New York tobacco man, had a poodle dog stolen, and has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the thief, and he informs a reporter that he will spend \$10,000, if necessary, for the capture and conviction of the thief. [Applause.]

The applause marked in there will be from human skye terriers, who have forgotten that only a few weeks ago several hundred girls who had been working in Lorillard's factory, went on a strike because, as they allege they were treated like dogs. We doubt if they were treated as well as this poodle was treated. We doubt

in case one of these poor, virtuous girls was kidnapped, if the great Lorillard would have offered as big a reward for the conviction of the human thief, as he has for the conviction of the person who has eloped with his poodle.

We hope that the aristocracy of this country will never get to valuing a dog higher than it does a human being. When it gets so that a rich person would not permit a poodle to do the work in a tobacco factory that a poor girl does to support a sick mother, hell had better be opened for summer boarders. When girls work ten hours a day stripping nasty tobacco, and find at the end of the week that the fines for speaking are larger than the wages, and the fines go for the conviction of thieves who steal the girls' master's dog, no one need come around here lecturing at a dollar a head and telling us there is no hell.

When a poor girl who has gone creeping to her work at daylight, looks out of the window at noon to see her master's carriage go by, in which there is a five hundred dollar dog with a hundred dollar blanket on, and a collar set with diamonds, rolling on satin cushions, and the girl is fined ten cents for looking out of the window, you don't want to fool away time trying to get to go to a heaven where such heartless employers are expected.

It is seldom the dog gets on its ear, but he can say with great fervency, "Hang a man that will work poor girls like slaves, and pay them next to nothing, and spend ten thousand dollars to catch a dog-thief!" If these sentiments are sinful, and for expressing them we are a candidate for fire and brimstone, it is all right, and the devil can stoke up and make up our buns when he hears that we are on the through train.

This country has led the world for a score of years in the production of petroleum and in the utilization of its residual products. In one respect, however, the Russians are ahead of us. The use of kerosene as a fuel has, in this country, hitherto been confined mostly to the servant-girls who employed it to start the kitchen fire, but on the Black Sea steamers, and on many Russian railways it has been used for fuel for a year or two past, with good results. The Pennsylvania company is trying it now on a train running between Altoona and Pittsburgh. One ton of either the liquid oil or residue is said to produce as much heat as two tons of coal, while it occupies only about one-half the space. If this be true, coal may soon be supplanted as fuel on steamships and railways, and even in factories and mills which are not close enough to Pittsburgh to use natural gas.

An exchange has an article on the temperature of kerosene bales. We should say that the question would largely depend on which end of the bee was tested.

I still maintain that the ideal civilization which is typified and which is the effort of every man to hasten, is all wrapped up in that one principle that the mass of mankind work less and enjoy more.—Westcott Phillips 1870.

With the shortening of the hours there need be no further dread of the labor-saving machine on the incoming of the foreign laborer.—Hill's *Album of Biography and Art*.

The glory of ancestors sheds a light around posterity; it allows neither their good nor bad qualities to remain in obscurity.—Sullivan.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.—Goldsmith.

SAVING MONEY
By Buying your Goods of the
Quincy One Price Clothing Company.

DURGIN'S

Diarrhoea Cordial,

CURES AT ONCE.

Diarrhoea,

Dysentery,

Pains in the Stomach.

Beef, Iron & Wine,

Cough Balsam,

AND

CELERY and CHAMOMILE

BITTERS.

Are the Best Family Medi-

cines, at

Durgin's Drug Store,

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THE QUINCY HODITOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY
St. John's C. L. & A. Association

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SOUTH QUINCY, JULY, 1887.

THE NEPONSET BRIDGE

For many years Neponset bridge has been a picturesque object in the landscape as one views it from the railway bridge just below. Seen when the tide is out of the river it resembles an enormous centipede on rather frail legs. At this stage of the tide it is seen to its best advantage because so much more of the anatomy of the structure is apparent to the observer, and to one who has viewed it from far and near at this period of the tide, it conveys the idea of some of the natural creations, it being fearfully and wonderfully made.

THE NEW TOWN OF WOLLASTON.

I have been a constant reader of your lively paper, but I regret that in your notices of town affairs, Wollaston seems to be entirely ignored.

Judging from the tone of the Monitors its patrons seem to be almost unanimous in favor of a change in our form of government, and of the adoption of a city charter. If the last town meeting is to be taken as a sample of the future of Quincy, a large majority of the citizens residing in Wollaston, will favor a change for it, some of the many people who drive through and have no inclinations to stop will stay and dwell among us, rather than go to other localities less favored by nature.

THE HOME LIFE

The foundation of our American civilization has been declared time and again to be the "home" as something distinct and apart from any other agency which goes to the formation of a nation.

In the countries of the old world whose stories fill the pages of history almost any other agency or power has been described as making for or against the welfare of the nations, but the homes of the people have scarcely been mentioned as a factor in the greatness of a people.

With the exception of the English, whose individualism has now been swallowed up in the nation, in its domestic life, men have been subject to the beck and nod of kings. The Englishman's house is his castle to be invaded only by due process of law and for purposes strictly defined in the document conferring the power upon the person who may enter it against the wishes of its owner.

That idea of the inviolability of the home was brought to America by its first English settlers and has, over a large portion of it, remained in full force even until now.

Under circumstances so favorable as those that surrounded the American settlers, there is no good reason why the highest idea of the home and its power to advance man should not continue, and the home, the abiding place of the virtues ought to become more and more sacred.

Home is or should be the place where the children, the future citizens, conservators of the nation, receive those lessons that fit them to perform well their parts in the world. We have well trained virtuous citizens now it is because they were taught at home, in childhood those habits, that now give them the respect of their fellow citizens and self respect.

The foundation of all manly character must be virtue. Whenver virtues in manly character goes out, and as the boy is father to the man, and the girl mother to the woman, it behoves all parents who care to have children of good character, to see that they are taught aright.

"As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." In the training of trees it is necessary to begin with them when they are young. When young and tender they can easily be given any form, made to grow into any desired shape, provided they receive constant care. The little limbs that start to grow in one and another direction are easily removed and the energies of the vital forces of the tree are turned into the right direction. The task of training the tree at this period of its growth is light and easy, and takes but little time. If, however, the limbs are left to grow where they should not, they soon attain such size as to prevent the formation of a perfecture. In rearing children the direction in which they are to grow should early be determined and then great pains and care taken to have them grow in the desired way. There is much analogy in the growth of trees and the growth of children. All have their peculiarities and their possibilities; knowing the former and having a well defined idea of the latter, any honest pains taking person can achieve what may appear to be wondrous results.

In the growing of trees one pruning will not do, once and for all; constant cutting off of sprouts and buds is required, else the vigor of the tree is expended in wrong directions, directed from what is to be enduring and nothing destructive is reached.

So in growing of children, one teaching is not sufficient, constant unremitting care is needed to check a growth in the wrong direction, to break off a budding tendency in another and at the same time to stimulate a growth in the right way, that the fully developed boy or girl, the young man and young woman, may be a symmetrical growth and as perfect a creation as that individual could be made to be.

We see on every side a tendency to let the human being grow into any shape it may, without care, without guidance, without pruning, without direction. We see an indifference displayed by parents, under which the mental and moral growth of their children is stunted and dwarfed.

We see the growth of sprouts and shoots that should be broken off in the bud. We see the formation of habits that tend to keep the person near the earth and of the earth rather than the growth upward into the sun-light of Godliness and manliness.

No one who observes the family of the average American can fail to notice an almost entire absence of reverence for things held sacred by a former generation and that are as worthy of reverence to-day even in the light of modern science. Any one can observe the absence of respect paid by modern children to their parents and elders and to those

THE HOME LIFE

and who know especially how not to in a separate town we could reduce our tax rate to nearly one-half of the present rate, and spend our appropriations in a manner that would be more to our advantage, in short, that ill advised votes of the common people. We can recall the many predictions made that Quincy would go to the dogs, that no one would buy land in it or come to live unless we kept down taxes and kept up a show of bad roads, tumbled down bridges, and a dirty town house, for to do differently would make taxes high and the tax dodger wouldn't come.

Notwithstanding all this ruin Quincy is growing faster than ever before, and its house holders are not tax dodgers. Let us add the cost of a good substantial bridge to our outlay of next year, have a smooth, well macadamized turnpike, an inviting entrance to the town, and our word for it, some of the many people who drive through and have no inclinations to stop will stay and dwell among us, rather than go to other localities less favored by nature.

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Barrett, r. f. 6 3 2 3 1 0 0 0

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Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

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CONFECTIONERY,

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TOBACCO,
FRUITS.
Fireworks,

BEST MAKE AT

BASS'.

QUINCY LOCALS

Stone business is brisk in South Quincy.

Work is slack at the granite yard of McKenzie & Patterson.

The granite business is looking brighter. C. H. Hardwick & Son are employing quarrymen and stone cutters.

The Road Commissioners are preparing Washington street, by spreading crushed stone, and using the new steam roller.

Denton & Pratt have removed from Hardwick's block, to the stone in Baxter's building, formerly occupied by Rogers Bros.

At over the New England States quarrymen and stone-cutters are advertised for. Even in Ottawa cutters are wanted.

Paving stones seem to be in great demand. Messrs. Wilson of Quincy and Lombard of Boston having large contracts to fulfill.

On the afternoon of Sunday, June 12th, fire was discovered in Spear's ice house. It was extinguished without an alarm being given.

A French speaking Assembly of the K. of L. has been organized in West Quincy with a charter membership of about one hundred.

Quincy may yet have a horse railroad. Mr. W. F. Lunt, and others are trying to push the enterprise. We wish them every success.

The Road Commissioners use crushed stone instead of gravel in street repairs. This is in accordance with the advice given by the Moirson.

Franklin Hardwick & Son have put up a large derrick and engine house, and they are soon to build a polishing shop. It is the intention of the firm to take building contracts.

It would seem from the way houses are going up in the plains that the people were not very scared by the little depression in the granite business this spring.

A Mass. meeting of Organized Labor will be held in the Coliseum about the middle of the month, when there will be present well known labor leaders who will address the meeting.

The town laborers of Dedham receive \$2. per day for nine hours. They elected a laborer, Superintendent of Streets who knows his business and the town is receiving the worth of its money.

A great many of the manufacturing firms throughout the country are granting their employees a half day on Saturday without loss of pay. It would be a humane act if the employers of Quincy would do the same and receive the blessings of a hard worked class of people like the stone workers.

C. H. Hardwick has his old residence moved and he is about to erect one of the finest houses in Quincy, three stories high, the first story being granite. It will be first class in every detail, fitted out with all the modern appliances. The location is one of the pleasantest in Quincy, between Chestnut and Washington streets.

A great many of the granite manufacturers of Boston have again locked out the cutters, being dissatisfied with the decision of the State Board of Arbitration which was favorable to the men. The help have secured employment elsewhere and it is presumed that if the manufacturers continue in the way they have been doing for the past six months they will have to engage in some other business.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians Div. 5 elected the following named officers for the ensuing year:—

President—John J. Byron.
Vice President—Edward J. Powers.
Rec. Secretary—Daniel J. McCarthy.

Fin. Secretary—Richard F. Roche,
Treasurer—John Deady.

Sergt. at Arms—James Murphy.
Visiting Committee—Denis Ford,
Michael McCarthy, Cornelius Donovan.

Financial Com.—James J. Malone,
Timothy Sheehan, Cornelius Demond.

The Division is in a flourishing condition notwithstanding the large drain on the treasury the past year for sick benefits, amounting to upwards of \$500. Dr. Joseph M. Sheahan has been chosen Div. physician and it is the intention of this society that none of its members shall be neglected in their hour of sorrow or distress.

An optional insurance plan has been submitted to each Div. for their approval and it is looked upon favorably by Div. 5. The object being to provide for the families of the deceased members by a death benefit. The assessment for this purpose will be trifling and it will be a consolation to the widows and orphans of deceased members to know that they are not left to the charity of a cold fastig world—a world with hardly time enough to listen to an appeal for charity, much less to grant it. The Div. meets the second Thursday evening of each month in K. of L. Hall, Franklin street. An invitation is extended to all Catholics to join this purely benevolent organization but feel that in many cases owners ought to be more careful of their canines' habits.

Business in some yards is driving, in others rather slack.

The boot and shoe business is rushing at Drake's and Whitcher's factories.

Mr. John Brosnihan, a member of St. John's C. L. and A. A. has moved to Fitzwilliam, N. H.

The National Granite Bank has moved to its new quarters in the Robertson block.

The new large windows are a great improvement, and similar ones ought to be put in the other stores.

McDonnell & Sons are nearly ready to ship their large monument to Buffalo, N. Y. May success attend their effort.

They certainly have shown great grit and energy in completing so large and so fine a piece of work.

Another of Quincy's prosperous and prominent business men, Mr. P. H. Gavin has joined the St. Johns.

June 20th a team ran into a hydrant on Granite street breaking the pipe and causing a large flow of water.

Mr. P. H. Gavin has been at work at Bar Harbor Maine, doing planning on the summer residence of Hon. Peter Butler.

Mr. Peter Davis has again left town, but we know his heart is in the society and he cannot stay from us very long.

The new steam roller has arrived in town, and we hope that the Road Commissioners will use it and the stone crusher to advantage.

All the boys are glad to see again restored to health their good friend Mr. Benjamin Curtis. May he long enjoy his well earned convalescence.

Speaking of the Road Commissioners, we heartily sympathize with them in their experiments to make water run up hill on Water street, when the natural, and long time used water course is closed—it is good to be rich even. Road Commissioners dread to handle a thistle.

The new steam roller has arrived in town, and we hope that the Road Commissioners will use it and the stone crusher to advantage.

Two more connections this month between West Quincy and the centre. If the young people continue forging these links, the two sections will soon be very closely united.

Mr. Whitman agent for Mr. J. Q. Adams, has prohibited the removal of loan or gravel from the base ball field and has generously given the free use of the land to the ball team.

It is expected that the Granite street bridge will be completed in a month from now. This has been a long job, but it has been well done. It is a great improvement on the old bridge.

During this month Quincy folks have enjoyed some days that were as perfect as man could wish; but shortly afterwards, others came that caused us to believe that winter had got lost and strayed in here. Funny climate, this.

Mr. Eugene Connor lately underwent the most painful surgical operation.

A large polypus had grown in his nose, causing intense inconvenience and in fact positive suffering.

Dr. Richardson of Boston performed the work and Mr. Connor is greatly benefited.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. John Moriarty who started for Georgia about 7 weeks ago. Mr. Moriarty was a skillful granite and marble cutter and a man highly esteemed for many domestic virtues.

The Hook & Ladder, base ball nine defeated the Steamer nine in the Academy grounds June 17th, by a score of 25 to 15. The game was an exciting one, especially on account of the untoward accidents attending it. Mr. Andrew Howley, of the Steamer nine, and Mr. George Sawyer, of the Hook & Ladder, were both severely hurt by being struck with the ball. Both gentlemen are now recovering. Mr. Michael Barry gave general satisfaction as umpire. Time of game 3 hours, 30 minutes.

An alarm of fire from box 34, was rung in on Saturday evening June 11. The fire was in Drake's boot factory on Baxter street. It was caused by the soot in the chimney taking fire; it was extinguished with slight damage.

It was found necessary to break the box to ring the alarm, as no key could be found. This is not as it should be, as keys ought to be left at convenient places, and notices posted near the boxes, stating where the key could be found at all hours.

Messrs. Engineers please attend to this matter.

The subscriber F. Shortle has removed his fruit business to the building opposite the post office where he can keep a larger supply of fresh fruits, tobacco, cigars, confectionery, etc. See his advertisement in another column.

John Cashman removed from Boston a building owned by Peter Donaher, who has had it placed on his land and intends to remodel it into a dwelling house. The large number of horses together with the building made rather a novel sight going along our streets.

A number of good books can be found at the S. S. Library. It is the duty of parents to cultivate a desire for good reading matter among their children. Now is the time when their minds are forming so that when they grow to be young men and women they may show the fruit of their early training.

Mr. Hugh Shovlin an old resident died of consumption at the home of his brother on Willard street, on June 11th. Mr. Shovlin served in the late war, being a member of the company that left Quincy to join with Mass. Regiment. He was captured at the battle of Weldon R. R. and was confined in Andersonville prison seven months. When he arrived home he was a living skeleton, and he never fully recovered his health, being more or less of an invalid the remainder of his life. He never received a pension for his service.

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Wollaston is getting worked up over the proposed separation into a new township.

Rev. John F. Mundy a former resident of Quincy has been appointed pastor of Abington parish.

Mr. Timothy McDonnell lately donated a handsome mirror to the society and it now adorns the library.

The Quiney School nine have won the pennant in the Grammar School League by a clean score of 6 victories.

The Atlantic Dramatic Club has in preparation the drama "Among the Breakers" which they will shortly produce.

L. A. 7374 of Neponset held its first picnic at Faulkner's Grove, East Milton, June 17. Nearly all the members of the club were present and prizes for athletic sports were captured by E. Farrell of West Quincy.

Atlantic intends to make the coming Fourth of July celebration one that will be remembered by the citizens. The celebration will open with a parade in the morning to be followed by a base ball game, boat and tub, and sack races. In the afternoon a children's entertainment and band concert, and will close with a fine display of fire works. Mr. E. Bartlett has been elected marshal of the parade, and Mr. S. O. Moxom chief officer of the day.

NEPONSET.

The Putnam nail works, shut down on Decoration Day. A steam pipe connected with the drum burst.

Several fatal accidents occurred on the Old Colony Railroad, near Neponset recently. Two men were killed near the station, and one man was severely injured by jumping from the train while in motion.

the most important took place in a defeat of the Central's our club, we were two or three way by need.

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VOL. II. NO. 5.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,

Confectionery, &
Stationery,

Quincy,

211 HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

Prepared by JOSEPH S. WHALL,

147 HANCOCK STREET,

Quincy, Mass.

Confectionery, Druggists,

For Baking, Sweets,

THE QUINCY MONITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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SOUTH QUINCY, AUGUST, 1887.

GRADUATION FOLLY

We attended the high school graduation at the Coliseum on the evening of June 5th, and were pleased with the programme, and the creditable manner in which the graduates acquitted themselves. There was one disagreeable feature in the entertainment which caused us great surprise, and mortification; it was the ridiculous folly entitled "Patrick Shaun." How a recitation which is only fit to be heard in a ten cent variety show, was introduced into a Quincy High school graduation, was a matter that caused us regret.

The fashion which used to represent the *Stage* Irishman, as a caricature on manhood, has long since passed away, and people who go to theatres to be amused, refuse to accept buffoonery, as wit. Neither Tuomey Power, nor Denby Leonard, could make "Doctor O'Toole," a success; even Boucicault, has difficulty in making the "Wakke" scene, in the *Shaughraun*, acceptable to an audience. He has more than once received marks of disapprobation in that scene, and if we are not mistaken, he has attempted to explain through the press, his reasons for retaining that scene in the piece.

The Irish character has its comic side, so has every nationality but an Irish peasant seldom is ridiculous; people are finding out that it is neither pleasant nor profitable to befit us. The great trouble with many folks who undertake to do the Irishman, is that so few, of them, know anything of the people they attempt to describe, and consequently fall into the most ridiculous mistakes. They take some stupid cockney, as their ideal Irishman, and often become angry when their ignorance is exposed. The world—even the hide bound London public—is moving; and in Irish comic characters, "Con the Shaughraun," and "Kerry Gow," have hunted "Doctor O'Toole," and "Ragged Pat," from the stage. No one who reads the works of Gerald Griffin, The O'Hara Family, William Carleton, or Charles J. Kickham, will mistake the character of the Irish peasant. We can appreciate a good joke, and enjoy it even when the laugh is against us, but we cannot stand coarse vulgarity. We can understand the meaning of "Pat Molloy," "Shamus O'Brien," but "Patrick Shaun,"—ye gods and little fishes—what a fearful and wonderful sound to an Irish ear!

Dr. Maginn, in the London Magazines, excoriated the cockney scribes who, in his day used to attempt the Irishman. The "Tubby McFigs" of his time could chink kindred with "Patrick McShaun."

We regret that the young man made such a silly mistake. We do not think he meant to befit the Irish people, and we sincerely hope that when next he takes an Irish character, it will be one that he will understand.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

The great event which has been heralded with so much pomp by the parasites and satellites of Victoria, has come and gone, leaving the world in the same position, as it was on the evening of June 26th. In England, the event was noticed by all the toadies of the court circle, and the band of German paupers, who are supported by the toil of the workers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, who accept their bread, not as alms, but a tribute exacted from the people whom they despise. Her majesty, was very coolly received by her English subjects, who were outside of the charmed circle.

In Scotland and Wales, the *people* took very little part in the *comedy*; in Ireland, the attempt at rejoicing was received with a universal shout of contempt and execration. The affair was well gotten up, its object being to bolster up an expression of loyalty to the waning popularity of the reigning family, and to add some thousands to the already enormous private fortune of the Queen.

The expression of a friendly sympathy on this occasion, was particularly wished for, to be used as an offset against the support given by the American people to the Irish cause. The plan was cunningly devised, but it resulted in a ridiculous farce. Even in Boston, which is regarded in London, as the pro-English City of America, the jubilee celebration was a silly failure. Not a single name can be found in the list of jubilators, that was ever heard of in Massachusetts before, or will ever be heard of again. The funny side of the affair was, that nearly all of the English toadies were Scotchmen. What the Scottish people have to be grateful for to Queen Victoria, is one of the mysteries of the nineteenth century.

Some of the speeches delivered at the supper, were of such an astounding character, as would cause surprise if heard anywhere except at a meeting of English toadies. The speakers must have learned their catechism from the London *Times*.

We were asked to do honor to Victoria, because she is a woman; but the public was not proclaimed to be used as the said commissioners might deem good." The same year the government drew from Ireland in the form of "quin," and "crown" rents £50,000, which was spent in beautifying Trafalgar square in London, and Windsor Castle. The government afterwards lent £50,000 which was repaid with interest. This amount was £200,000, in all; if given as a gift to Ireland, would amount to about one-eighth of a dollar per capita, for which our public orators think the Irish people ought to be truly grateful.

But this sum small as it was, had to pass through the hands of the government officials, and all who know those vultures, can guess how much of it reached the poor people. Even the provisions, landed from the Jamestown, were grabbed up by the officials, and hundreds of tons of the provisions contributed by the generous people of America, were used to fatten hogs for the English market. The "Cork Constitution," an ultra Orange paper, speaking on this subject said, "the good intentions of the government are frustrated by the worst regulations." The Knight of Glyn, a landlord said at a meeting, "while on the subject of mistakes, he might mention one, on the Glynn road. Some people are filling up the original cutting of a hill, with the stuff they had taken out of it. That's another slice out of our £150, which I and the other proprietors of the barony have to pay." The £150, was a part of the government loan, expended by their officers for useless work, which had to be repaid with interest. The simple country gentleman thought it was only a *mistake*, but their action was carrying out of a diabolically conceived plan to get rid of the Irish people, and the said family gave them the coveted opportunity. Richard O'Gorman, now an eminent judge in New York, at a meeting in Dublin, charged the government with being the murderers of the people, he said, "the British government are *doing what they said to do*." A coroner's jury in Limerick, found a verdict of a wilful murder against John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell. He was then the Queen's prime minister.

The church speaks with no uncertain voice on this question; her children should hear and obey. How else can they expect to prosper, more than children who neglect the teachings of their earthly parents? To begin the new home with virtuous resolutions, with earnest endeavor to make it a place where all the Christian virtues shall dwell is the very least, that should be done and the resolutions should be renewed daily. Once making a resolution will not do, it must be daily made and daily acted, to be of any living force. The power of a few good resolutions to make a man, can be seen wherever they are given force. For example, the only appeal for English charity was made by the Queen's government. The Dublin nation, the organ of the Irish people, said, "but who has erred this charity, why, the Queen of England, her privy council, and two officers of her government." It is an impudent proposal, and ought to be rejected with scorn and contempt."—"Keep your alms, canting rabbins, button your pockets upon the Irish plunder that is in them, and let the begging box pass." "We spit upon the benevolence that rolls us of a pound, and flings back a penny in charity, contribute now if you will—these will be your thanks." "Once more then we swear, we repulse, we curse all English alms, and wish that these statements of ours could reach before to-morrow every sanctimonious thanksgiving in England." The Archbishops of Canterbury published a circular to his clergy thanking God for the abundant harvest. The nation of the same date published the fact, that *every day*, one day with another, twenty large steam ships, not counting sailing vessels, left Ireland for England, laden with the crop of that abundant people, English, French, Americans, even Turks, contributed liberally for the relief of a stricken people, but the Queen can not claim the credit of their generous action. Again and again her ministers were appealed to for the relief of the Irish people of that time, the sovereign of the realm is clearly responsible for the conspiracy, against the lives and liberties of the people, under the name of the Crimes act, with which she inaugurate her jubilee this present year, she has personally identified herself with, and when men come together and ask Irishmen to express thanks to the exterminator of three million of their kindred, it is not to a government ship, to bring the provisions which were given by foreigners to the poor Irish. The American government gave the free use of two of our ships to carry the provisions contributed by the American people. For the aid then rendered to the Irish, by the American people, and the honest, philanthropic people of England, the Irish people will feel forever grateful. They proved their gratitude to America, in our hour of sorest need. When the policy of recognizing the Southern confederacy was being debated by France and England, it was the people of Ireland, that turned the scale, and defeated the project. At an aggregate meeting held in Dublin to consider the part Ireland would take if the Franco-English alliance of Health, Selectmen, and Road would not be abated, that their sympathy was with "The United States of America," and that the people of Ireland would resent being in effect some time, but no step any attempt to destroy the Unity of has been taken to improve the condition of the Republic. England heeded the call of the drain. It is now August, and if not done immediately, it will cost more money and not be satisfactory. There was money appropriated for the improvement of this drain before now, but it was left go until late in the season, the consequence was that it was half done, and is now in a great measure, and he belongs to her. He has no right to his time, no right to come and go, as he had when he was unmarried.

THAT DRAIN ON WATERSTREET.

This nuisance which has attracted the attention of several Boards of Health, the meeting declared Commissioners is not yet abated, that their sympathy was with "The United States of America," and that the people of Ireland would resent being in effect some time, but no step any attempt to destroy the Unity of the Republic. England heeded the call of the drain. It is now August, and if not done immediately, it will cost more money and not be satisfactory. There was money appropriated for the improvement of this drain before now, but it was left go until late in the season, the consequence was that it was half done, and is now in a great measure, and he belongs to her. He has no right to his time, no right to come and go, as he had when he was unmarried.

The proper place for a young married man, is at home with his wife; the proper place for a young married

woman, is at home with her husband before the frost sets in. If they do anything in South Quincy, we call their attention to the condition of Phipps street near the Adams school. The children and teachers have to wade ankle deep through mud and water after every shower of rain, and this has been the condition of Phipps street for several years.

HOME LIFE

As the influence of the home is so important in the making of good men and women, there naturally comes to the front, the thought of how the home should be created. We do not suppose anything we can say will make over, create, many homes now in being; more especially those long established.

To the young men and young women about to make homes, we hope our words will come with force and authority. The making a family, the marrying and bringing into the world human beings, without a fixed moral and mental purpose, is little short of a crime. No man, no woman, should dare to be under so great a responsibility, without having a fixed determination to do the best, that can be done for their children and if they are to do that, they must fit themselves for it. They must not only have good habits, but they must not have bad habits, for the bad habits of parents are copied and imitated as well as the good ones.

No man has a right to bring into the world a child with whom he is not prepared to walk in the path of godliness. The tendency of our time is to drift, with no apparent thought of the vortex towards which the current of our daily life may be taking us; but it is taking us somewhere and that somewhere every person who reads our words can tell.

We shall not be doing our whole duty if we neglect to speak and reiterate those words of counsel, of admonition, of guidance that we should say to our readers.

The church speaks with no uncertain voice on this question; her children should hear and obey. How else can they expect to prosper, more than children who neglect the teachings of their earthly parents? To begin the new home with virtuous resolutions, with earnest endeavor to make it a place where all the Christian virtues shall dwell is the very least, that should be done and the resolutions should be renewed daily. Once making a resolution will not do, it must be daily made and daily acted, to be of any living force. The power of a few good resolutions to make a man, can be seen wherever they are given force. For example,

From the Atlanta Constitution, June 25.

The election at which prohibition was put on trial in this city is entitled to place among great events. No election of a local nature was ever before held in a city of 60,000 people in which more was involved. The chances proposed by it were so radical as to be almost revolutionary.

The Constitution was neutral during the prohibition fight and has until now taken a thoroughly conservative stand, being rather inclined against prohibition as a principle than in favor of it.

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before the frost sets in. If they do anything in South Quincy, we call their attention to the condition of Phipps street near the Adams school. The children and teachers have to wade ankle deep through mud and water after every shower of rain, and this has been the condition of Phipps street for several years.

HOME LIFE

As the influence of the home is so important in the making of good men and women, there naturally comes to the front, the thought of how the home should be created. We do not suppose anything we can say will make over, create, many homes now in being; more especially those long established.

To the young men and young women about to make homes, we hope our words will come with force and authority.

The making a family, the marrying and bringing into the world human beings, without a fixed moral and mental purpose, is little short of a crime. No man, no woman, should dare to be under so great a responsibility, without having a fixed determination to do the best, that can be done for their children and if they are to do that, they must fit themselves for it.

It is a fact that the married man offers the best kind of opportunity for a man and woman to break off many little foolish habits and settle down into the quiet life of a married life, from which shall result honor and happiness. Honor and happiness! how much is comprised in these two words? How many homes we know, in which there is neither the one, nor the other. If honor and happiness are to be had they are to be obtained with patient toil: they are worth the cost and they can be had.

What can there be more worth toiling for than these? They are within the reach of everyone who will only strive for them. Riches may not be attained by everyone but honor and happiness may be.

BUY YOUR

C. A. SPEAR,

REALY MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS.

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

Largest Dry Goods

store in Quincy.

W. A. HODGES,

BAKER.

Hancock Street, Quincy

Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

—OF ALL KINDS—

Orders for Wedding Cake promptly at

tended to

WARREN T. ARNOLD,

MECHANIC STREET QUINCY.

Picture Framer and Gilder. Also Furniture Repairing and Polishing. Chairs caned and Stained any color. All kinds of Frames, Easels & Paper, Racks, and Brackets. Constantly on Hand.

Room Moldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also,

PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

Window Screens and Screen doors made to order.

KEEP COOL

by drinking the Old Fashioned Spruce Beer and Ice Cold Tonics, at the West Quincy Fruit Store, also a full line in Fruits, Confectionery, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thomas Shortle.

C. F. PETTENGILL,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES, POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS, ETC.

American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.

53 Hancock Street.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

The Lowest Yet.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU CALL AND GET OUR PRICES. WHEN YOU CALL LOOK AT OUR CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER, IT BEATS THEM ALL.

E. H. DOBLE,

WEST QUINCY.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works

ESTABLISHED 1854.

Monuments and Tablets.

Executed in the best style from

QUINCY AND WESTERLY GRANITES

—AND—

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

MCGRAH BROTHERS.

Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.

J. F. Sheppard & Sons.

—DEALERS IN—

The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN, RED and WHITE ASH, and CUMBERLAND COAL.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

QUINCY, 500

EAST BRAINTREE, 602

QUINCY POINT, 602

POST OFFICE BOXES

AL. 504, 507

WEYMOUTH, 102

EAST BRAINTREE, 6

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surrounding about fifty
inhabiting them. An
excursion for the
fiftieth of August
Assumption.

Many friends visited
the John King recently
and entertained by Mr.
King. The fine singing of
the school for a long time
delighted the whole neighborhood
and the whole neighborhood
broke up about

David surprised his
wife by suddenly ap-
pearing. He came to
her door after first class
St. Albans N.Y. team
and a team of its bat-
talion and Cunningham.
Friends were delighted
to see King and well
to get his regards
from other St. Albans
friends whom he
brought nothing
from all.

Have the Road or
sidewalks begun the
new Common street
and a small sidewalk
the long narrow Cope-
land width about 3 feet
and in others about
the new take up near-
ness. It will make
roads and chickens
on the sidewalk, well
known, however, the
walk off and thus re-
servation of sup-
plies is ever to
be present.

town will have to
of damages. Jumbo
inquires about the
engine, as thinks of having a
sign to warn drivers
passers. Sometimes
around a corner and a
and before he knows
it, it comes sailing
street where there is
a heavily laden, and
avoid it. Boston
can up both
and the steam
off. But this would be
a great trouble
for go, Smith,
what happens,
filled and valuable
seed. After that it
is to have regard
and property.

the last adjourned
the extended *Patent*
its supporters had
no numbers on ac-
and results obtained
that there was no
any government,
the Selectmen and
the commissioners from
and anyone would
have them, we would
what that also? Although
passenger has doubt-
the West Quincy than
in our memory, the
shown no public act
As far as common
as well as well
on Hall. What can
that they do not,
since at the head of
village improvement
to be they seem to
of energy to push by
the Board and County
to perform the works
the result is that
pleased with the
they are now dis-
satisfied of the
the sleepy don't
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the state of affairs.

a small generously
a two week's
day. Their kind-
nessed by the pub-
lic.

crossing black-
was raised his
sleek underneath
pretty piazza and
his property.

an athletic match
had not been ar-
member Daniel
Cunningham. It
was fifteen games
ago, when on the
fronts corner car
suddenly at-

ers, Mr. Elmer
glooms fourth at
As he was re-
rock a rock and
a hole. In-
and many
and many. The
passed but still feet
now escape.

sting public
to Neponset
and roll
stone team
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days and of
convulsions into
Quincy go when
telling five cents a
improvement,
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of the country,
ashamed of her

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 6.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,

Confectionery, &

Stationery,

Genuine

E. & L. CIGAR AND TOBACCO

80 HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

— CALL ON —

W. F. LUNT,
FIRE INSURANCE.

AGENT FOR

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE,

OF NEW YORK.

— ALSO FOR —

TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE,

OF HARTFORD.

Care of Real Estate Solicited.

HOUSES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

Durgin & Merrill's Block, Room 1.

90 Hancock Street, 90 BARGAINS

—OUR STOCK OF—

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Is now complete and we are prepared to show the LARGEST STOCK the FINEST

Goods ever shown in Quincy and at the Lowest Prices.

—ALSO—

HATS and CAPS

—In great variety—

CLOTHING,

—From—

Men's, Boys' and Youths'

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gents' Underwear, Gents'

Neck Wear, Rubber Clothing.

—Bargains in all our apartments—

GEORGE SAVILLE, — Quincy

Notice.

—FOR SALE—

The Boston Daily Papers,

Also a choice line of

Confectionery, Perfumery, Stationery

Feathers, Cigars, Tobacco, and Pipes

BASE BALLS AND BATS,

South Quincy Post Office Store.

A share of public patronage is solicited

JOHN HALL,
Funeral and Furnishing
UNDERTAKER,

EMBALMER

54 Hancock Street, — QUINCY.

Carriages and Flowers furnished.

Orders promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 9739

Words of Wisdom.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

PARENTS!

The Best Place to fit out your

Children For School,

—IS AT—

S. B. LITTLE'S.

BOYS FLANNEL BLOUSES, SHIRT WAISTS, PANTS,
COLLARS, NECKTIES, STOCKINGS, HATS CAPS.

Also a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, PRINTS, GINGHAM'S,

LININGS and SMALL WALES.

S. B. Men's Boys' and Youths' Ready Made Suits furnished at Boston prices.

Lamb's Block, Copeland Street, West Quincy.

A Word to the Wise.
Stand by those who stand by you.

We have now completed arrangements for a Sale of Popular New Goods at Prices which will make us

A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER.

—We keep the best quality, styles and assortment in—

Hats, Caps & Gent's Furnishing Goods.

—Also a full line of—

BOOTS AND SHOES.

For Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear.

SEE OUR REMARKABLE COMPLETE AND ELEGANT STOCK. CASH BOUGHT IT.

LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

OUR SPECIALTIES.—To Please our Customers.

OUR AIM.—To Save Money for our Patrons.

OUR INTENTION.—To do better by You than Anyone Else.

Goods can be bought cheaper, for none are allowed to undersell.

Stand up and tell us if you can where

Stand up and tell us if you can where Goods can be bought cheaper.

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THE QUINCY MONITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association

Editor of the *Post Office of St. Quincy, as Second*

Class Matter.

Advertising Agent, M. GUESS

MA. LUCY J. COOK. Subscription Agent

SOUTH QUINCY, SEPT., 1887.

THE EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.

In the report of the school committee for 1886 and 1887 a recommendation is made that should at once be carried into effect, viz., that the evening drawing school should be removed from Handwick's hall to the brick school house. After a description of the advantages of such a change of location, the committee confess their inability to cope with the matter of lighting the room. We see no reason why they should postpone the change until such time as the gas company choose to extend their pipes to the school house. Neither do we think that the students would reap much more benefit from the gas than from the kerosene lights. It is a notorious fact that the gaslight generally supplied in Quincy is simply abominable and in no way comparable to the bright steady service given by kerosene, and in the matter of economy, to which Quincy is most unfeudally attached, the balance is most decidedly in favor of oil. Consequently it would seem only reasonable that the committee should at once furnish the schoolhouse with every requirement and open it this term for the drawing school. One thing is certain and that is, that the vast majority of the students live in South and West Quincy and that their interests and convenience should be carefully consulted. Not every thirster after knowledge is willing to work hard all day and then walk three or four miles in the evening to and from school when he knows that a little common sense and consideration on the part of the committee would save him perhaps more than half this walk. We believe the attendance would be largely increased by the removal and we can see no reason whatever why the change should not be made. We also think that the committee would willingly accede to the wish of the present or proposed students if these would send in a petition asking for the removal. Who has the courage to start it?

SHALL THE TOWN BUY THE WATER WORKS.

The purchase of the water works is a question of great importance, and ought not to be hastily disposed of, nor lightly thrown aside. The first thing to be considered, is whether there is any necessity for a water supply in town. That question, has been practically admitted by the fact, that a great many householders, some of whom were opposed to the introduction of water, and who have good wells on their premises, have taken the water and use it in preference to the water in their wells. Another proof of the need of a water supply is, the town pays several thousand dollars per annum for the use of the water for the extinguishing of fires. It is a settled question now, that the people of Quincy believe that they need a supply of water, which must come from some source outside of the old system of wells. This necessity, if it exists at present, must increase, as the population of the town increases, and will be more felt in the future, than it is now.

The next consideration is, how the demand to be met; by a private corporation, or by the town? In our opinion the town ought to control the water supply, in all its details. We have had our streets during a whole year, at the mercy of a private corporation, and business has been interrupted to a great extent during the time. The water corporation have the right to open the street at any time, to repair their pipes, or lay new ones. This power ought to vest in the town. The water corporation expect to receive interest on the capital invested, and future profit to be made on public property, it should accrue to the tax payers who have to furnish the money. Where there is a public work, it should be owned by the citizens.

But the great question is, should the town purchase rights of "The Quincy Water Corporation?"

This it seems to us, to be the only question at issue. It is objected, that the pipes are not of sufficient strength; that the water supply is deficient; that unnecessary expense was incurred in the construction of the work; and that the entire concern, is an unprofitable speculation, which the stockholders would be glad to get off their hands.

These are objections, which if well founded, would preclude any hope of the town dealing with the present corporation, but in that case, steps should be taken at once to procure a good and sufficient supply of water for the town of Quincy.

The purchase of the present rights of the water company, on the construction of new works, will involve up for your town.

great expense, but it must be considered that we paid last year \$8,300 for the use of the water, which will pay the interest of \$8000 at 4 per cent. If the town owned its own water works, this amount would be saved to the tax payers every year.

These questions need careful considerations, and like the sewer question, will not be set aside. The citizens of question must decide on them and the more thoughtfully they are considered, the more likely will the final action of the town be wise.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The following article from the *Maine Farmer* is so perfect a fit to the fossils of Quincy who are death on every improvement, who do their utmost to discourage it, that we feel a particular pleasure in offering it to the consideration of our townsmen. Mark this in your grocery book and never forget it: "The man who imposes any public improvement is only making the citizens pay tribute in a few years for these very improvements which will surely come, perhaps when we will not be as well able to pay as we are now."

Now you own it.

We are pleased to notice a marked revival of local pride and enterprise in nearly all the cities and towns in our State. This is encouraging and justifiable, even to an extravagant extent. The man who has faith in his town, who believes it has something of good before it, will not stand on the corner of the streets and denounce its institutions, lament the dull times, belittle its enterprises, decry its public-spirited and leading citizens, and find fault generally with what is going on. He will not discourage the young man who is desirous of planting a home, or establishing himself in business. He won't look at the future of his town through the jaundiced eyes of a chronic loafer and grumbler, or judge by the standard of a disappointed ambition, when a man denounces his town right and left and threatens to leave it "before another week, if he can sell the little real estate he has in it," the sooner that man leaves, the better for the town.

Every public improvement is opposed by these men, whether it is furnishing an abundant supply of pure water, the establishing of manufacturing interests that shall give employment to thousands of industrious operatives, the building or repairing of school houses, the bringing up of schools to a higher standing of instruction of usefulness, the organization of associations to promote the moral and material welfare of the people, all come from the denunciation of Mr. Growler. He sees a more prosperous town beyond his own, always. Somewhere else is better than here. Let a citizen of enterprise and brains inaugurate something new to promote business, and he is doing it for some selfish purpose. The fellow goes out of town to trade, always as he thinks by so doing, he can trade a little cheaper. But if he happens to own a block of stores in town, he wants his rent on the day it is due. Instead of investing his surplus money at home he sends it off to parties of whom he never heard before, to sink in some worthless Western mortgage that promises large dividends. When a stranger comes into town with the purpose of locating, Grumbler lengthens his face, and if he wants to buy property his attention is immediately called to the "venerable taxes" and the "want of enterprise" manifested by the people of the town. He is absolutely selfish, and refuses to see the merit of any scheme that does not directly benefit him. A score of such men, active in their denunciations and fault-finding is enough to retard the growth of any town, if not to sow seeds of absolute decay.

In striking contrast to the above is the man who always stands up for his town, and speaks hopefully of her future. He makes it the subject of cheerful remarks; he writes about the words of hope and confidence; attractively sets forth its advantages; sells all he can at his home; tries to invite trade from other places, instead of sending the people of his town to other places to trade; takes a personal interest in all movements tending to develop the resources of his community; whenever he goes abroad is so proud of his home that he will leave an impression in the mind of strangers that there is no town on the continent like it. He will see in public improvements something desirable, though it may add a few cents to his taxes. Such a man as that is an inspiration and a blessing to the town. Multiply him by fifty and you could no more stem the tide of the progress of the town, than you could turn back the restless waters of the Kennebec in a spring freshet. Success comes to a community when its people thoroughly believe in it, and their works show their faith.

If you ask for the prominent men of St. Albans, the first mentioned is always Ex-Gov. Smith, who is a fine type of the American gentleman of the old school. In personal appearance he somewhat resembles our late Hon. Charles Francis Adams. Gov. Smith must be nearly seventy years of age, but he comes down the street, with a vigor and energy

ST. ALBANS VT.

So much about St. Albans has been said in our base ball columns and in our locals that a little sketch of it may prove interesting. The journey thither takes about eight hours of travel through some of the finest scenery on the continent. Leaving Boston at 1 P.M. we are rapidly whirled to Lowell passing through the beautiful town of Winchester. Then we come to the winding Merrimac river whose course is closely followed by the railroad. Then Manchester looms up with its immense mills which seem as if a long row of brick buildings, small windows and pallid faces of the workers would never end. On we go until Concord's white granite quarries appear in the sunlight. The next object of interest is the Massomly lake nestling at the foot of the mountains near Lebanon N. H. A few miles farther and we are at the famous White River junction where the terrible railroad accident occurred last winter. Even at present the sight is enough to make one nervous. The river is about fifty feet below the track and while the bridge is being rebuilt, the train creeps slowly along and the huge pines supporting the temporary structure shriek and groan as if they remembered only too well the similar tones of agonized human beings. In one corner is a mass of twisted iron, all that is left to mark the wreck. Everyone gives a sigh of relief when the scene is passed. Now we are in Vermont so called from the greenness of its mountains during the whole year. There seems also to be a change in the people, so serious and soft reliant do they appear. It sounded rather familiar to hear towns called Roxbury, Braintree, Randolph, Milton, Duxbury, Sharon, etc. It is now growing dark and hills and valleys were seen on all sides so that we wondered if Vermont would contain a piece of level land large enough for a base ball field. Finally and promptly at 9 P.M. we rolled into St. Albans. The town of about 8000 inhabitants is beautifully situated on the bank of Lake Champlain. It is rather long and narrow, the streets are very wide, so much so, that the best of our Quincy streets appears like alleys in comparison. Between the sidewalk and roadway is generally a broad strip of green which makes a very pretty appearance. In the middle of the town is a public park about 800 feet long by 500 feet wide. It is a gentle slope and really a prairie. Among the dwellings, houses of the New Yorks, Davis of the Bostons, Vadé, bœuf of the Philadelphia, and against the bulk of the Dartmouth college team who now play with the Burlingtons. The St. Johns have sent some fine players to St. Albans and both parties ought to be and really are proud of the brilliant success of their representatives. And if any Quincy folks can point out a more enjoyable place to visit than St. Albans, we would like to know where it is.

which is lacking in most men of forty. As he passes along he has a bright smile and a pleasant word for everybody, but when you find his clear eyes reading you through, one instantly thinks it would be better to have the Governor as a friend than as an opponent. He is a man of wonderful acumen of mind, of great wealth and personal influence. He is the controlling spirit of the Central Vt. R. R., and is one of the magnates in New England railroad affairs, and is certainly the life of St. Albans. He has a magnificent model farm complete in every respect, and which contains nearly two square miles of land if I remember correctly. It is level and in a very flourishing condition. Gov. Smith's son Edward bids fair to equal his father in prominence and ability. He is vice president of the Central Vt. R. R., vice president of the Weldon National bank and interested in many other important affairs. T. Stewart Strandhan, Mr. Merrill, John H. Welch, Mr. McGiff, J. Muns, Col. Childs, Mr. Cummings, and others are also men of prominence.

It is undeniable that we, in Quincy have neglected many things that are of vital concern to all; the water question is one of them. So the task of rectifying our course we must now address ourselves. There has been a great deal of street talk and for the greater part of the employer herein, or the person for whose negligence he is made liable; and no action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained, unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within thirty days, and the action is commenced within one year, from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death.

There have been a good many expressions of opinion about the main, it being assumed, apparently, that the rest of the works are all right. The St. Albansians, seeing the trouble of neighboring towns to get together a good ball club, are more delighted with the fine gentle, mainly conduct of our boys, than with their superb ball playing. Their work can be better understood when we consider that they have done themselves honor against such men as Tony Mullane who easily ranks with Radbourne, Beecher of the Pittsburgh, Ryan of the Metropolitans, Say of the Baltimores, Roach and Madigan of the New Yorks, Davis of the Bostons, Vadé, bœuf of the Philadelphia, and against the bulk of the Dartmouth college team who now play with the Burlingtons. The St. Johns have sent some fine players to St. Albans and both parties ought to be and really are proud of the brilliant success of their representatives. And if any Quincy folks can point out a more enjoyable place to visit than St. Albans, we would like to know where it is.

It is not a question of to-day only. The whole future supply of water is to some extent dependent upon what may be done within 2 or 3 years. If the Water Company, looking to its domestic consumption alone, in all its extensions, as it has done in some localities, lays pipe too small for efficient fire protection within the town, will in self defense, be obliged to take the works and relay all these portions, or the householders must suffer loss when their time comes to have a fire.

The question is so much a public one that we are at a loss to understand how there can be two opinions about it. As we are now situated we ought to go quickly to work, and obtain the works at the lowest possible price after a thorough inspection by competent persons, and have a board of referees fix the price. As we understand the charter of the Water Company the price will be determined by the value of the works, not by the desire or cupidity of the company.

With the safeguard contained in the clause allowing the town to purchase the works, we think perfect fairness will be done to all parties and the town will suffer no loss.

If we are to build reservoirs in places where they appear to be needed, owing to the rapid growth of the town we shall expend sums of money that had better be paid for interest on our water works, and if the water is put into those places probably the water rents will be so large that no money for interest will ever be called for in the tax levy.

This doctrine is the reverse of all the received opinions on the subject of intemperance, but like many other great philosophers, Mr. McNeill makes no attempt to prove his statement, and the theory depending on his word for support.

It may be in some cases where poor men, who have struggled hard against adversity and lost hope of success, in sheer despair, have turned to drink as a means of temporary forgetfulness, but these cases are rare, and McNeill has many opportunities in his life time of meeting such men. It is to be regretted that he did not illustrate his theory by citing some such case.

The instances where men have ruined themselves, and destroyed their families by habitual intemperance, are common in every town, and hamlet in this broad land. There is not a reader of the Monitor who can not mention the case of some unfortunate who is reduced from competence—and many from riches—to the most abject misery, by their indulgence in this habit. A drunkard's career can be traced step by step, from his first sphere, where he "treats all hands," as a "jolly good fellow with lots of cash," through the various stages of hard times; neglect of business; loss of caste; out of work; until he ends at the stage of being a pauper's grave. This is the general rule, and has been so declared on every temperance platform, and by every temperance advocate from Father Matthew, downward. It is seldom indeed that a poor man takes to drink and McNeill mistakes the effect, for the cause. Poverty rarely produces intemperance; Intemperance invariably results in producing poverty.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

On September the first, the Employers' Liability Law, enacted in May last will go into effect. It may be of interest to our readers to know the full text of the Bill which is the first of its kind passed in this country. Its title is "An Act to extend and regulate the liability of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service."

Section 1. Where, after the passage of this act, personal injury is caused to an employee, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time.

1. By reason of any defect in the condition of the works, works of machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied, owing to the negligence of the employer, or any person in the service of the employer and entrusted to him with the duty of seeing that the works, works of machinery were in proper condition; or

2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer, entrusted with and exercising superintendence, whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence;

3. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the em-

ployer who has the charge or control character of the class indicated. He was a General in the British army, and Governor of Gibraltar, from which position he was driven in disgrace, and lived for a few years in obscurity. His Uncle, the Duke of York, commanded an English army, in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition, which owing to his cowardice and incapacity, ended in disaster and disgrace. His royal father made him Commander in Chief of the British army as a reward for his keeping up the family. His conduct in this office was such that it was proved that through his mistress Mary Ann Clark, he received money as bribes, to favor the promotions of unworthy officers in the army. Her Uncle George IV, was one of the meanest libertines of his times; a man whose whole profligate life was a disgrace to humanity. He married an estimable English lady, but when questioned on the subject, he publicly repudiated his wife, and declared his children illegitimate. His father, Victoria's father—George III, was a good example for his sons. He was married to an English lady, who alive when George IV, and the Duke of Kent were born, by right and law should occupy the position since his wife died. He was succeeded by the German brood, and Victoria, if right took place might be at present collecting pennies at some German Spa, instead of fleching millions from the poor countrymen of the Boston trades.

3. The amount of compensation receivable under this act in cases of personal injury shall not exceed the sum of \$1000. In case of death, compensation in lieu thereof may be recovered in not less than \$500 and not more than \$5000, to be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of the employer herein, or the person for whose negligence he is made liable; and no action for the recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained, unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within thirty days, and the action is commenced within one year, from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death.

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At any rate let us have a hearing on the subject and have all the facts bearing on it, presented and discussed in a business manner. On the laboring men of Quincy more than any other class depends the right action of the town. We hold it to the duty of all our readers who are voters, to attend any meeting called to consider the Water and Fire service.

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EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

In the address presented to Her Gracious Majesty, by her loyal subjects, residents of Boston, there is one amusing sentence deserving of a passing notice. "Coming into your majesty's hands from a long line of illustrious ancestors." If it were not for the spirit of flunkeyism which prevades the document, the above extract might be considered as most cutting irony. Her Majesty's ancestors have been the subjects of historical remark, but no one has ever been for the Boston toadies, described by the English language and familiarize himself with its political duty as an American citizen. "Strikes have been most always failures." Let the workingmen now strike through the ballot and success will crown their efforts.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

Geo. F. Wilson & Co.

TEAS, COFFEES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

IMPORTED AND FANCY GROCERIES.

HAZELWOOD STREET, Quincy, Mass.

J. F. WILSON, Wilson's Building, 60 B. Wilson.

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E MONEY
Buying Your
and SHOES,

McDonald's,
will also find a full
line of
Youths' Furnishings
Goods.

West Quincy.

N. Adams,
Auctioneer

ESTATE AGENT.

QUARTERS FOR
ESTATE
of property all de-
different sections of

TO LET, RENTS
ELECTED, etc.

given to the sale
household furniture,

Furniture Store,
ock and Chestnut Sts.,

Street near the
Quincy.

AND TOBACCO'S,

and Stationery.

and see us

NEW

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niture E.

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Paints,

and Varnish

l Paper

Great Variety.

st. Prices.

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NS. 13 RROS.,

Building West Quincy.

AND TOBACCO'S,

and Stationery.

and see us

WILSON & Co.

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FEES, TOBACCO

D CIGARS,

and Stationery.

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TSON BLOCK,

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TIONEER.

Married and Insur-

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and see us

ing St., Boston

Building, 109 State Street.

KILL
Flies, Mosquitos,
INSECTS

Pierrot's Insect Powder.
The only kind that is sure death.

10c. per Box.

TRY THIS
"QUI VIVE"

Cigars 5 Cents.

All Medicines of good quality as cheap
as can be bought elsewhere.

Pierrot's Prescription Pharmacy.

DON'T INSURE
Until you have seen one of the Agents
for the
Metropolitan
Life Insurance Co.
of NEW YORK.

All ages from 1 to 70 are taken.
It costs 5c per week and upwards.
Dues are collected weekly from the
homes of members.
No initiation fee is charged.

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Durgin & Merrill's Block,
Room 22, Hancock Street, Quincy.

A. GILLIS, Asst. Supt.

FINE TAILORING

Clothes Made to Order in First-class style
and guaranteed to fit.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner

A FULL LINE OF TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,

Always on hand.

WILLIAM J. WELSH,

HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

SPECIAL SALE

J. F. ROBERTSON.

Men's \$2.00 Boots & Shoes for \$1.50.

ONLY A FEW PAIRS LEFT,

Call Early and Secure a Bargain.

New Styles in Ladies Kid Shoes.

J. F. ROBERTSON, Cor. Granite and Carfield Streets

S. F. WILLARD,

Druggist,

School Street,

South Quincy

Try Willard's Peach Soda with Cream.

Physicians Prescriptions compounded at all hours
of day or night.

REA JY MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS.

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.

86 HANCOCK STREET.

W. A. HODGES,

BAKER.

Hancock Street, Quincy

Bread, Cake, Pastry, Crackers, &c.

—OF ALL KINDS—

Orders for Wedding Cake promptly at
tended to

STOVES, RANGES.

A full assortment of Stoves, and Ranges,

At Prices as low as the lowest,

For Cash or Installments

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO TIN ROOFING.

—ALSO—

A COMPLETE STOCK OF KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS.

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JAMES J. MALONE.

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Durgin & Merrill Building, Hancock Street.

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BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

Largest Dry Goods

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Clapp Bros.

"Kill 'um! Kill 'um!"

WITH

Read's Pure Dalmatian

Insect Powder.

SURE DEATH TO FLIES, FLEAS, ANTS, BUGS,
MOSQUITOS, GARDEN INSECTS, &c.

Put up in Boxes at

10 CENTS PER BOX, BY

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The West Quincy Druggist

N. B.—TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS WITH ALL
PHYSICIANS FREE OF CHARGE.

The best quality LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN
RED and WHITE ASH and CUMBER-
LAND COAL.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

Wharves at East Braintree and Quincy Point.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

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EAST BRAINTREE, 521
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QUINCY POINT, 522

McGREGOR, 102

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LOOK!

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The cheapest place to buy your Hardware, Ready mixed
Paint, Poultry Netting, Window Screens, Screen Doors,
Wheelbarrows, Vacuum Harness Oil, etc., etc.

A full line of H. W. JOHN'S asbestos liquid paints.

Pinel Brothers, Granite St., Quincy, Mass.

Wonderful History of Quincy Enterprise.

To show that our efforts to sell good Goods at Low Prices have been appreciated, we would like to state a few facts with figures, to the careful consideration of the people of this town.

OUR RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1886, FIRST MONTH IN BUSINESS, LARGE.

" JULY. " SIXTH " 3 TIMES THE FIRST.

" " JANUARY, 1887, TWELFTH " 4 " " "

" " JULY, " EIGHTEENTH " 7 " " "

We would also call your attention to our large assortment of Beet, Lamb, Veal, Corn Shoulders, Smoked Shoulder, Pigs Feet, Honey Comb Tripe, Pressed Hams, Balogna Sausage; also choice Family Groceries of all description, Vegetables of all kinds. A large stock of Tobaccos and Cigars [including the famous She Cigar] Confectionery, Fancy Crackers, Canned Goods, Bread, Cake and Pastry fresh twice a day.

Give us one call and our clerks and ourselves will be anxious to show you all the different kinds of goods and your orders will be delivered with promptness and accuracy.

Denton & Pratt,

School Street, South Quincy.

BASE BALL.

At all the games ever played by

the St. John's, that at Holbrook

July 30th easily was the most abominable.

Our team had no monopoly

of errors, for the Holbrooks also went

to pieces, and if Lynch had pitched

one quarter of his usual game the St.

Johns would have easily won. The

Holbrooks put in their colored man

to pitch and the St. Johns hammered

the ball everywhere getting three

runs in the first and eight in the sec-

ond inning and knocked Williams

out of the box. Dolan, Boyd and

Burrell lost their head in this

inning so rattled were they by the savage

batting of the St. Johns. Then New-

ton came in to pitch and the St.

Johns got three more runs and then

made a home run for the train. The

Holbrooks made three runs in the

first and one in the second. Nearly

a hundred Quincy men went up to

see the game and as the St. Johns

had such a long lead, they were very

happy and went around laughing and

looking for some one to back up the

Holbrooks but could find no takers.

As Lynch went in for the third

inning it was evident that he intended

to have mercy on the Holbrooks and

pitched straight balls right over the

plate, balls that a ten year

old boy could knock out of the lot.

The Holbrooks too advantage of this

and hit hard and often. Then it

was that the great Collins, the wonder

from Cohocton, acted in a manner

that we cannot yet understand.

He could not stop anything,

threw wild to first, did not attempt to

cover second, let men run home when

he had the ball and ought easily to

Quincy Opera House.

Formerly Quincy Coliseum.

W. G. SPEAR, Manager.

Grand Opening,
Thursday Evening, Sept. 15, '87

NAT GOODWIN,

IN HIS NEW YORK SUCCESS

TURNED UP,

Supported by a Strong Caste of 11 People.

This will be the first production in the East, of this play, Mr. Goodwin opening his regular season the following Monday in Louisville, Ky. Quincy therefore will be months ahead of Boston in witnessing this popular young comedian's latest and best success.

Saturday September 26th.

THE POPULAR YOUNG ACTOR

JAMES O'NEILL,

Presenting Dumas' Great Play,

"MONTE CRISTO,"

A car load of Scenery, Caleum Lights and the same strong company will be used in the production of this favorite play in Quincy, as is made use of in the Globe Theatre, Boston, by the management of this young star.

PRICES, \$1.00, .50, .25, & .15 CENTS.

WARREN T. ARNOLD,

MECHANIC STREET QUINCY.

Picture Framer and Gilder. Also Furniture Repairing and Polishing. Chairs Caned and Stained any color. All kinds of Frames, Easels & Paper, Racks, and Brackets. Constantly on Hand.

Room Moldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also,

PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

Window Screens and Screen doors made to order.

KEEP COOL!

by drinking the Old Fashioned Spruce Beer and Ice Cold Tonics, at the West Quincy Fruit Store, also a full line in Fruits, Confectionery, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Thomas Shortle.

C. F. PETTENGILL,

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET CUTLERY, RAZORS, ETC. American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired.

93 Hancock Street.

NOTICE!

FRANK WILLIAMS, WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED THE

FRUIT STORE

Formerly kept by C. F. Rice, where he will keep a full line of

Fruit, Nuts, Confectionery,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Also a full Line Canned Goods.

ICE CREAM AND OYSTERS,

By the Plate, Quart or Gallon.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A large collection of furnished

Monuments and Tablets

Exhibited in the best style from

QUINCY AND WESTERLY GRANITES

—AND—

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

MCGRAH BROTHERS,

Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.



40 40 13 16 15 30 18 11

DETROITS.

A. R. R. I. T. R. S. R. P. A. E.

Barron, 1b. 5 4 4 6 3 11 0 2

Donovan, ss. 5 2 2 3 4 1 0 2

Cunningham, 2b. 5 0 0 0 6 2

Hennessey, 1. 5 0 3 3 4 1 0 0

Ogle, c. f. 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

O'Brien, r. f. 3b. 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0

Lyons, p. 4 0 0 0 1 2 0 0

Hughes, c. 3 2 1 1 0 5 4 1

Totals. 40 40 13 16 15 30 18 11

DETROITS.

A. R. R. I. T. R. S. R. P. A. E.

Cloney, c. 6 2 5 5 3 9 7 2

Lyons, p. 3b. 6 1 2 2 2 0 13 2

Farrell, 1b. 6 2 1 0 1 0 0 0

Gray, c. f. 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0

Jones, 3b. 5 0 2 2 0 1 3 2

Murphy, ss. 5 1 2 2 1 1 1 1

Hughes, 1. f. 5 2 2 4 2 0 0 0

D. Ford, 2b. 5 1 1 1 2 5 2 1

Sullivan, r. f. 5 0 1 1 0 1 0 0

Totals. 48 10 18 19 11 30 26 10

DETROITS.

A. R. R. I. T. R. S. R. P. A. E.

Cloney, c. 6 2 5 5 3 9 7 2

Lyons, p. 3b. 6 1 2 2 2 0 13 2

Farrell, 1b. 6 2 1 0 1 0 0 0

Gray, c. f. 5 1 1 1 0 0 0 0

Jones, 3b. 5 0 2 2 0 1 3 2

Murphy, ss. 5 1 2 2 1 1 1 1

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D. Ford, 2b. 5 1 1 1 2 5 2 1

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DETROITS.

A. R.

THE QUIDGY MONITOR,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BY

St. John's C. L. & A. Association

Editor of the Post Office at St. Quincy, as Second

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Advertising Agent, M. GUESS

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Subscription Agent

SOUTH QUINCY, OCTOBER, 1887.

"WHY I AM A HEATHEN"

Under this heading a writer in the North American Review recently published a lot of trash which the sensible readers of this monthly must necessarily consider as by no means proving that the writer has made any kind of an argument for atheism or against Christianity. He assumes a Chinese name, but his article bears intrinsic evidence that it was written by a rabid disciple of himself, if not by the doughty Robert himself. This essay is most unfair and most sweeping in its statements, never giving any kind of proof beyond the mere assertion of the writer which amounts to simply nothing. We have to take his word and that only, when we do not even know who he is, or where he acquired his knowledge or by what system of comparison or statistics he reached his conclusion. Consequently since the effusion of an anonymous writer is of no value since he has given no reliable authority for his statements which are preposterous on the face of them, his whole tissue of falsehoods vanishes before the least touch of examination.

To show his inconsistency he first rejects Christianity on account of the multiplicity of sects and then immediately condemns Catholicity because it has too much religious unity and authority, although he admits that Catholicity is the oldest form of Christianity. By this concession he ought to understand that, if Catholicity is Christianity and is full of religious unity, and of authority to preserve that unity, it cannot be divided into a multiplicity of sects and therefore he shows his ignorance of real Christianity and his utter lack of knowledge of a logical method of reasoning. He first condemns the multiplicity of Christianity and then finding that he runs up into Catholicity he straightforwardly swallows his previous argument and boldly asserts a directly contrary one by condemning united Christianity. We scarcely know which he is, a fool or a knave. But he must consider the mental calibre of his readers to be of the lowest quality, if they can for a moment entertain such contradictory assertions.

He then takes up the worn out principle of uneducated non-catholics, that, "a system must be judged by the actions of those who do not live according to the laws and teachings of said system." We must then admit that the best and most exemplary citizens are those who violate every law possible either human or divine since these do not live up to the laws of the land any more than unfaithful christians observe Christ's law. Why should Christianity be judged by the actions of bad men which she condemns and which are directly contrary to her law any more than the state should be held up to derision because it imprisons violators of its laws? It is just as bad as it is long only our infidels are unwilling to see it.

Another laughable passage is where the aristocratic writer pretends to be afraid to go to heaven because he may find repentant criminals there and they would shock and dismay such mild and decent souls as his. We are perfectly willing that he should take up his abode with the *unrepentant* reprobates in hell, if he prefers their company, which he probably does judging from the tone of his article. We consider that an intellectual infidels who spreads doctrines calculated to remove faith and the fear of God's punishment, we hold him to be responsible in a measure for the actions which follow logically from the adoption of such teaching, and that he is infinitely worse and deserving of immeasurably greater punishment than his ignorant dupes than they guilty of any kind whatever of gross animal sins. He does the devil's dirty work on earth and of course if he thinks the devil's good enough for him, why, let him enjoy his association. But we would rather have the company of the physicians who have saved their souls, than of one who can boast even of Lucifer's aristocracy. It's a matter of choice, however.

He makes the assertion, that there is more wickedness in one church district of a thousand people in New York than among a million heathen. Does he prove this? Not at all. He merely asserts it. How very easy it is to retort and say, what infidels themselves acknowledge, that there is more real genuine goodness and holiness in one single Catholic who faithfully loves and serves God, than exists in all living heathens together. The whole gist of his argument is this. In countries which are called Christian there are bad prosperous men, consequently their evil mode of life must be attributed to Christianity. No sane man could make such an assertion without laughing at the simplicity of those who would believe it. It would be as much as to say, that in Christian countries men have no free will, have no power to sin, and that they all in every respect observe fully and justly the moral laws of Christianity and the direct consequence of such practice of these laws is the evil, sin, and villainy of these

men. The fact really is, however, that these very men whom he condemns are his fellow heathens who believe just as he does and show their want of faith in Christianity by paying no attention to its teaching and laws. Wong Chin Foo should not judge Christianity by the bad actions of practical heathens living in a Christian land, but if he were to be acquainted with a genuine Catholic who lives up faithfully to his religion, he would soon change his ideas and see the real difference between the pagan that he has painted and called Christian and the real true Christian.

THE "BRITISH" AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

This is a new political body which has lately been established in Boston, having for its ostensible purpose the naturalization of British residents in this country. It is somewhat singular that the promoters of this project have been for so many years negligent of their duty to America, and at this late hour become conscious of their responsibility to the country that gives them shelter and protection. Their action is influenced more by the fierce and fiery zeal

"The Convert of revenge can feel," than by patriotic motives, and the speakers at their meetings so declare in very emphatic terms. How much benefit the Republic will derive from such citizens remains to be seen.

The name adopted by these gentlemen for this association is not at all a suitable one. It should be called the "English Tory club of Boston."

Its members pride themselves on being the sons of the Gallo-Normans, aristocrats who compelled their Anglo-Saxon ancestors to wear collars on which their master's names were stamped; of the new importation of Dutch boors, imported into England by William of Orange; the Argyles and the Sutherlands, who used London law to rob their clansmen of the land of Scotland, and turn the farms of the Scots into game preserves for the London Cockneys, and the Clancriddes, Kennarmes, who are endeavoring by the aid of the bayonet and the carbine to root out the people of Ireland from their homes.

The immediate occasion of bringing this body into existence is that certain citizens of Massachusetts protested against the use of Faneuil Hall for these gentlemen, to be the scene where they prostrated themselves at the feet of the hordes of German beggars that now lord it at the Court of the misc who occupies the throne of England, and who live on the life blood of the people—kindred of these Boston scoundrels.

These men claim to be Britons. They may be Britons, or Scots, by blood, but they are "degenerate sons of noble sires." On festival days they listen with pride to the "Battle of Killiecrankie," and "Bonnie Dundee," but how the spirits of William Wallace, Robert Bruce, or the Gallant Montrose, would blush with shame, if they were present at the Queen's Jubilee at Faneuil Hall.

The President of the body, said that the American people would soon learn that "we are with them heart and hand in every movement which is for the best interests of this country; America should be thankful for their afterthought." When the Republic needed help, these men were shielding themselves behind the English Consul, taking long vacations in Canada; or furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy by "burning the blockade." The planks in their platform declare their faith in the common school system, is thrown in as a sop to catch the prejudice of a certain class of penny politicians, who are barren of general intelligence, and keep harping on this question for want of any other. They also declare their intention to reform the condition of the corrupt city of Boston. It is evident that they do not admire the Boston *Globe*, nor Alderman Carroll, but how much their enmity will affect the newspaper, or the Alderman remains to be seen. The *Globe* has not lost much of its circulation, and Mr. Carroll is pretty certain of being re-elected in his district.

It is well, that whatever motives influence these gentlemen to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, that they become naturalized. They must take the oath of allegiance to America, and a future exigency, they will be amenable to the law of the land for any act of disloyalty. Their example ought to act as an inducement to many men who belong to the class which these men declare they are organized to oppose politically, and who outnumber the tory brigades fifty to one; to at once take steps to avail themselves of the privileges held out to every honest man by the American Constitution. We have often heard the howls set up by a certain class of American newspapers, when any special opportunity was offered to foreign residents to take out their naturalization papers, but when the clerk of the United States Court attends at the headquarters of this association to sign their certificates, not a word of objection has been spoken by any one.

It makes a great difference whose is gored.

THAT WOLLASTON GAME.

So many insinuations have been inserted in the *Patriot* and so much ignorance has been shown of the St. Johns—Wollaston negotiations for a game that we think this little article

prevailing political policy may be to the contrary, by favoring one class of citizens and oppressing that of another; through discriminating laws, fostering one branch of industry at the depletion of another; and yet this pernicious policy may be in conformity to the fundamental law, and at the same time, be economical in public expenditures in a financial sense; but it is, none the less, public profligacy still, for the fact that one branch of business is being impoverished to fatten that of another, and what should be a public benefit is simply a private gain to a favored few.

This policy is strongly exemplified in our high protective tariff laws, national banking system, and the eminent domain laws of some of the States which favor corporations with the right of way through and upon premises of private individuals without proper restraint, and without adequate redress for the parties thus affected.

Political economy proper is a policy that effects all classes in like proportion to the individual interest and wealth of each and every subject, a wise distribution of the public funds to that end, that all classes and localities shall share alike in its benefits.

This prosperity and strength of a government consist in the welfare of the people, therefore a nation is not prosperous nor contented where one class of its citizens grow rich at the individual expense of another. It is simply a transfer of property and a concentration of wealth in the hands of the many; the satisfaction of the one and the discontent of the other; the contention of both and the final dispersion of all. This is evidently the effect of protection and favored monopoly. Its tendency cannot be favorable toward national progress when the guaranty of vested rights is thus affected and the public confidence thus trifled with, the only incentive being the love of gain with the rich and the sting of want with the poor.

Each element of the public industry must grow in like proportion in order to promote a healthy condition of society; and in order to perpetuate that condition each factor of the public interest must be nourished at a ratio proportional to its importance as a factor.

Resources exist through the economy of nature, from which all wealth is produced through the economy of labor.

Wealth is that which is necessary to the life, comforts and well-being of man, viz.: food, clothes, shelter, land, ornaments, etc. It is something developed or wrought through physical exertion and mental effort.

Money is a medium of exchange of one article of wealth for that of another—a representation of wealth, but not the thing itself. Wealth creates money, but money does not create wealth, and is valueless where there is no wealth to exchange it for. Gold is not money within itself, but becomes so only with the stamp of a metal and money as a coin.

Capital is a concentration of wealth as a means to the production of more wealth—simply a lever in the hands of labor.

Labor is the motive power that drives the whole machinery of production; hence labor is the standard of all values. For example: A pound of fine needles is worth many times its weight in gold, while a similar comparison exists, but at an inverse ratio, with the two metals in political insignificance.

It has held Ireland in servile bondage for generations past; and with equal safety the same can be said of the Russian peasantry; and I almost said that free America will not be far behind if some radical check is not put upon the evil tendency of our political policies.

This colossal monster of combined wealth arrayed against the common interest of the masses of the people is but the tosset and entering wedge of dynasties and the common enemy of popular government. It ensnares the ignorant and maddens the educated. It is detrimental to universal prosperity, and weakening to the public strength. It fosters disloyal antagonism, patriotism, invites anarchy, stirs the ballot-box, distorts the morals, and withdraws the price of honest dealing. It does more in all matters concerning the common cause. Difficulties arising between the two should be arbitrated to the satisfaction of both. Neither should be allowed to domineer and extort over the other. And where the profits are not fairly shared, through the greediness of one or the intemperance of the other, the strong hand of law should interfere in behalf of justice and force them to arbitrate, and protect the weak from the impositions of the strong. Humanity demands it and justice awards it.

Political economy as a science treats of the methods by which mankind brings into use for its benefit, through development and exchange, the natural products of the earth. As a law it deposes means by which the various branches of industry are to be conducted for the mutual benefit of the people at large.

Political economy, then, reduced to law, is the authoritative method taken by the people, as a political body, through their representatives or otherwise, to promote the common welfare of that body politic. It is opposite, then, must necessarily be political extravagance and public prodigality.

The organic law of the land may be ever so just and wholesome to the masses of the people, while the

medium of exchange of one article of commerce for that of another, is the foundation stone of all nations greatness and domestic happiness—the key-note and musical cord to the public harmony. It is the grand purpose for which governments are instituted. It builds schools for the advancement of mankind in the arts and sciences, and elevates humanity to higher planes of civilization. It cultivates refinement, and sows the seed of taste and culture broadcast on the public. It builds churches and lays out gardens and parks for the public enjoyment. It helps to open up new avenues to wealth and enterprise, and adds unto and inestimable beauty and comfort to the home and fireside. It is the main spring of national progress—the artery through which runs the life-blood of civilization; the protector of vested rights, and the beverage that stimulates man to self-improvement—socially, morally and intellectually. It nerves him to grapple with the great problems of the age, and to keep pace with the progress of civilization; to surmount the difficulties and wrestle with the obstacles that lie in the road to fortune and eminence.

But, on the other hand, aggregated wealth, fostered and sustained by public authority and at the direct expense of the masses of the people, is a curse to mankind. It has been the bane of all free institutions, from the remotest antiquity down through all ages to the present time. It gives the downfall of the once great and powerful nations of Greece and Rome—in fact, the overthrow of all the great nations of the earth that have been swept away and are known no more, save through the annals of history and by the crumbling ruins of their once mighty cities and fortresses, can be traced to this same self-corrupting influence.

Happy persons must be virtuous persons, for vice cannot be happy. So we are here as individuals to be happy and virtuous.

As citizens of the town, we are here to consider the town as our home, and it is our duty to be careful and willing to lend a ready ear to the orator who represents a ten, or a fifty dollar bill; who can pay for torch-lights, and oyster suppers, and all the little extras that are common during an exciting election. The man who can furnish a "good time," is generally well received, and his candidacy is supported by weighty and convincing arguments, against which a poor man, no matter how eloquent, or patriotic he may be has no chance of success. Men who have acquired money, generally have an eye to profit, and when they purchase their position, of course they are on the lookout to get a *good price* for their overlay. When a railway corporation wants a subsidy; when a portion of the inhabitants of a town wish to live by themselves and escape the general taxation a fund is raised "*to pay expenses*," legislators are interviewed, champagne suppers are in order, and sometimes a few thousand shares of stock are distributed, *where they can* do the *most good*—by these means the speculative politician gets back his principal, invested in politics, with usurious interest. It is hard to blame the man who thus trades on the votes of his constituents, he bought his position, and the man who sold it to him, have no right to complain of the profit he receives.

In family matters when differences occur, every one thinks every effort should be made to heal the differences and restore harmony. In our larger family, when any differences occurs, it appears as if every effort was directed to making the differences greater. As in a family, each one should be allowed to present his views of affairs common to all, so in the town, respectful and sympathetic attention should be accorded to any body of citizens, who think their view of any public measure ought to be generally considered.

I know your paper reaches a large number of people who often feel that they are not fairly dealt with, by those who have been more successful. To them, I can only say that they must quietly but firmly insist on respectful hearing of any question they deem important enough to bring up for the town's consideration.

By insisting on their rights manfully, with a determination not to put off, except when they are convinced they are in the wrong, is a good way to secure harmony, for such a course would insure respect, and people who are respected, are generally well treated. We are here for comfort, and convenience, to get a hundred cents on a dollar if we can, and to give the same to have the best possible town government; to feel that we are second to none, to do our duty without shrinking, and to assist a neighbor to do his duty if he needs help.

We are to be helpful, never tiring of great patience, giving our countenance to all that is good, and we are to be all this for ourselves singly, and for each other collectively. These are few of the many things we are here for.

A CONSTANT READER.

HONESTY IN POLITICS.

The political campaign of 1887, has opened, both parties have chosen their standard bearers, and the side shows are sending round their handbills, to attract some share of the notice attached to newspaper reports of speeches and resolutions. It is remarkable that in politics so little regard is paid to the courtesies of life, or to the respect for truth, which ought to be held sacred by every ordinary man. In a community of intelligent freemen, there must be differences of opinion on matters of public interest; men may be sincerely divided in regard to the public welfare, and differ widely in regard to the measures required to benefit the nation, or the district, but no one has a right to attribute dishonest motives to an opponent, to use dishonest tricks or to make false statements, in order that the man, or the party he supports may win. We have heard gentlemen make statements upon the platform before election, which they themselves had no belief in, and make charges against their opponents of the vilest character, which they knew to be false, for the purpose of prejudicing voters to support their friends, or to defeat their rivals; men who would no more tell a falsehood in private life, or cheat a person in a mercantile transaction, than they would attempt suicide. Another sad feature in American politics, is that a poor man, no matter how well qualified or intelligent he may be, has small hopes of being elected to any

responsible office. We see in the papers every day allusions to the "harmful," and direct intimations that the man with the deepest purse has the best show to win. We have seen in the last legislature, how money influenced the passing of the act for the division of the town of Beverly, and how little the exposure of their action affected those who were engaged in the dirty work. We see every year the increasing influence of the "hobby," in state and national politics, and no one can tell when this noisome plague of corruption will end. If not checked, this ulcer will certainly destroy the Republic.

In this manner it may be wisely said, that "money is the root of all evil."

FAMILY AND CIVIC TOPICS.

To Publishers of the *Monitor*.

The question is often heard in a slangy way, What are we here for? Presumably for many purposes if the question refers to man's abode on the earth. It is a question that can be asked in all seriousness of the whole people, and to us, as citizens of Quincy, it should bring thoughts that will ripen into right action.

Well, what are we here for? As individuals, I answer, to honor and worship God, to obey the laws of the country we live in, to be good people at home, kindly and loving to all, and in our town or city be of some mutual aid and assistance. To the kindly and loving at home, is a duty to be binding upon us, as is our duty to be sober, temperate and self-supporting. As is the home so are the people who compose it. Happy homes make good citizens. Happy homes make a friendly people, for the harsher qualities of the mind melt away in the sunshine of happiness.

Happy persons must be virtuous persons, for vice cannot be happy. So we are here as individuals to be happy and virtuous.

As citizens of the town, we are here to consider the town as our home, and it is our duty to be careful and willing to lend a ready ear to the orator who represents a ten, or a fifty dollar bill; who can pay for torch-lights, and oyster suppers, and all the little extras that are common during an exciting election. The man who can furnish a "good time," is generally well received, and his candidacy is supported by weighty and convincing arguments, against which a poor man, no matter how eloquent, or patriotic he may be has no chance of success. Men who have acquired money, generally have an eye to profit, and when they purchase their position, with usurious interest. It is hard to blame the man who thus trades on the votes of his constituents, he bought his position, and the man who sold it to him, have no right to complain of the profit he receives.

All men who have ever distinguished themselves by receiving subsidies for their votes, have been elected by the working men of this country. We are told that these men are men of culture and wealth, who have leisure to attend to public business, and that a poor man could not spare the time from his business, to accept a public position. This is a poor excuse, a member of Congress receives about \$5000 per annum; some of them complain that the salary is too small, but a great many workingmen would be only too glad to live on half the sum, and be able to keep himself respectable even in Washington. The fault is not at the top of the tree, it is in the root. The voter when he intends to select a person to represent him, ought to make it a rule that a man who is lavish with his money to corrupt voters, is prepared to sell himself to the highest bidder, when the opportunity offers. When the voters of this country feel that when a man offers to spend large sums of money, to get an office, he is certain to abuse the confidence of his constituents, and he ought to be defeated at the polls.

When we have a people, who are all over the country, and will act up to the principle that the suffrage is a religious trust, the lobby is certain to do our duty without shrinking, and to assist a neighbor to do his duty if he needs help. Honest voters, will have honest representatives.

A wealthy manufacturer donates \$1,000 to help pay off some church debt, and his pious act is published in all the newspapers. The next day he reduces the wages of his mill operatives, so that in a month his \$1,000 donation is replaced three-fold. This is not published in the newspapers. So it goes throughout society. Whatever is given us direct we see, what is taken indirectly is unnoticed. In the industrial world the advocate of mere trade unionism sees only the advance of his wages, and reckons on so much addition to the good things of life it measures, taking no account of the advance in the price of what he eats, wears and what shelters him, or the additional tax imposed for the advanced salary of the place-holder. So he plods along like the stupid animal turning the treadmill, always going but never advancing, and the greater the speed the faster flies the platform from beneath his feet.

Statistical reports fix the average duration of life for the different vocations as follows, viz.: For laborers and job workingmen 32 years, stonecutters, sculptors, compositors and lithographers 41, shoemakers and tailors 44, locksmiths, blacksmiths and joiners 47, carpenters, masons and housepainters 49, bakers, beer brewers and butchers 54, gardeners, sailors and fishermen 58. The average for professional men shows

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BASE BALL

Saturday, Sept. 3d, the St. Johns visited Belmont and were defeated by a score of 11 to 8. It seems our luck when we go away from home, to play on the worst grounds imaginable. The Belmont field is simply a swamp, so much so, that during the practice before the game, a ball was knocked to centre field which struck the ground and sunk so far in it that the fielders could not find it. The grounds are also very rough, the pitcher's box being nearly two feet below the home plate. Most of the right field is in a street raised about four feet above the grounds and fenced, beyond which is another swamp making a short cut for a home run. The field is also laid out so the sun is full in the face of all the players except the catcher and the batter. But this does not entirely account for our defeat. The Belmonts are by far the best hitting team that we have met this year, and play a great fielding game. On the contrary Barry, Farrell, Donovan and Hennessey were away off in batting, and astonished everybody by their poor work with the stick. Cloney seemed afraid to pitch swiftly in the first part of the game and was very wild at times, giving seven men their base on balls, and hitting two others. The thirdinning was the fatal one, when by good bunching of hits and aided by costly errors, the Belmonts rolled up six runs. It was well that they got their lead, because our boys got mad with their own poor showing and braced up in a way that made Belmont tremble until the last man in the game was out. With the score nine to one against them, the boys began to play like the St. Johns and soon came up with a burst of speed. The Belmonts did little after the third inning, but their lead gave them the game. Vidoet caught, batted and ran balls in grand style, and Ellison also finding the ball in great shape. Appolono played a fine game on third. Barry and Farrell made phenomenal catches and Cloney and Hughes hit the ball. In the game was out. The St. Johns outbatted the Belmonts making 12, total 16, against 9, total 11 for the Belmonts. But alas! these costly and needless errors and the stupid kind of base running threw the game.

Cray was up and gave perfect satisfaction. It was a close and sharp game, one in which no mistake could be tolerated with safety.

ST. JOHNS.

A. B. R. I. B. T. B. S. B. P. O. A. E.
Cloney, p. 5 0 2 2 2 2 8 4
Barron, 1b. 4 2 3 3 4 8 2 0
Barry, r. s. 5 0 0 0 2 2 2 0
Baron, 1b. 4 1 0 1 2 1 1 0
Hennessey, 1f. 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
Hughes, c. f. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Mulligan, t. f. 4 1 1 3 1 2 1 0
Ford, 3b. 4 1 2 3 1 3 5 9
Grignon, 2b. 3 0 1 2 3 1 2 0

Totals. 38 7 12 15 11 27 12 6

ATLANTICS.

A. B. R. I. B. T. B. S. B. P. O. A. E.

Kearns, c. f. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Gurney, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Donovan, 1s. 4 1 0 0 2 0 0 2
Bryant, p. 4 0 2 2 0 1 1 0
Gunningham, 2b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 2
Cunningham, 1f. 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 0
Cunningham, 3b. 4 1 1 1 2 1 1 0
Cunningham, 1s. 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cunningham, 1b. 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0

Totals. 36 1 8 8 2 27 22 9

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
St. Johns. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Atlanta. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

St. Johns. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Atlanta. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

St. Johns. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Atlanta. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

St. Johns. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
Atlanta. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

St. Johns. 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
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Quincy Opera House.

W. G. SPEAR, Manager.

Thursday Evening, Oct. 13, '87

Better and Funnier than ever.

THE DALYS.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF RICH & HARRIS.

Supported by the distinguished and ever popular Queen of Soubrettes

Miss Lizzie Derous,

and a full company of singing Comedians, stronger and better than ever before in their chef d'œuvre of American Humor. Entitled

“Upside Down,”

written by Thos. A. Daly, author of “Vacation,” and John J. McNally, Dramatic Editor of the Boston Herald.—In three acts.

Much Action, and More Action.

ACT. 1. “UPSIDE DOWN.” - - - FUN
ACT. 2. “BOTTOM SIDE UP.” - - - JOLLITY
ACT. 3. EVERYTHING “Right Side up.” HILARITY
PRICES, .75, .50, .35, .25, & .15 Cents.

Tuesday Even'g, Oct. 18th,
MISS ANNIE PIXLEY,
IN THE

“Deacon's Daughter.”

WARREN T. ARNOLD,
MECHANIC STREET QUINCY.

Picture Framer and Guilder. Also Furniture Repairing and Polishing. Chairs Caned and Stained any color. All kinds of Frames, Easels & Paper Racks, and Brackets. Constantly on Hand.

Room Mouldings furnished and put up at short notice. Also,

PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

Window Screens and Screen doors made to order.

KEEP COOL!

by drinking the Old Fashioned Spruce Beer and Ice Cold Tonics, at the West Quincy Fruit Store, also a full line in Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Thomas Shortle.

SILVER and PLATED WARE

-FOR-

WEDDING PRESENTS

-AT-

C. F. PETTENGILL'S.

333 Hancock Street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired.

Fall Opening in Hats

Latest New York and Boston Styles.

Gent's Don't Forget my \$3.00 Favorite.

GOOD BARGAINS IN DRESS, DRIVING and BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

Also a full line of Ladies' and Gent's Fall Furnishing Goods. N. B.—Ready Made Suits in Men's, Boys and Youth's sizes furnished at one day's notice, at Boston prices.

S. B. LITTLE,

Lamb's Block, Copeland Street, West Quincy.

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Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

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A. GILLIS, Asst. Supt.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

A large collection of finished Monuments and Tablets.

Excuted in the best style from

QUINCY AND WESTERLY GRANITES

—AND—

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE.

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited to inspect.

McGRATH BROTHERS.

Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.

BASS' BOOTS AND SHOES, BOSTON PRICES.

BASS'.

MISS CALF is one of the smaller lights in the stellar firmament, and sheds her brilliancy in the less populous centres.—*New York Mirror Oct. 1, 1887*

The stone business in South Quincy is very brisk at present and promises to remain so. McGrath Bros. and Thomas & Miller are advertising for men, something seldom necessary in Quincy.

The fire has been started in the hall and it is a good place to avoid colds, pneumonia &c. The handball tournament will begin the last of October and promises to be one of the most interesting in the history of the society. The contestants are actively engaged in preliminary practice. The rules this year will be somewhat different from those of the last encounter, and will add to the excitement.

The announcement that the St. John's will soon give the finest of American dramas the “Octo-ron” has caused a lively demand for seats already. The cast will be phenomenal, the scenery painted expressly for the piece, grand music and striking tableaux. It will be given two nights in the Town Hall, about the middle of November, and will be an event never to be forgotten. Engage your seats early and you will avoid disappointment. Reserved seats will be numbered.

Overcoats are in great demand and the cold weather will remind many of the boys that the best place to get the winter is in the St. John's hall. Come up boys and pass in your names. The more the merrier. The fire is going every night.

Nickerson Bros., who are building the Nickerson Mansion at Dedham, have purchased Fuller's quarry at West Quincy and brought most of their stone-cutters from Dedham to the quarry. As many of the men belong in the town the change was very agreeable.

The Road Commissioners are making a fine road of Hancock street north of the Butler estate, using the steam roller and stone crusher to a good advantage. Money spent on roads in such a manner, is not wasted as with a little attention the road will last many years.

The Quincy branch of the National Irish League held an enthusiastic anti-secession meeting on Sunday evening, Oct. 2d. Hon. Josiah Quincy and Mr. J. J. Donovan addressed the meeting and Rev. F. A. Frigglie made a ringing speech which was loudly applauded.

Saturday afternoon, Sept. 17th, as Warren Dunbar and Andrew Gardner were riding on Water street, their horse slipped his bridle and ran, throwing them to the ground. The horse continued down Hancock street to the square where he was stopped. Mr. Dunbar and his companion were considerably shaken up, but escaped injuries.

Houses are being erected in South Quincy this fall, as fast as ever especially in the neighborhood of the ball ground. The town has made a great mistake in not purchasing this piece of land as in a few years land in that vicinity will be very scarce and such a piece will be much needed for a district park or recreation ground.

On Saturday, Sept. 24, the Road Commissioners gave a hearing on the petition of H. M. Federhen, and others, on the location of a Street Railroad. Messrs. King, Federhen, Merrill and others appeared in favor and there were not any remonstrants, and it is now an assured fact that Quincy is going to have a Street Railroad operated by electricity.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 24th, Mr. Charles Joy, of South Quincy, while temporally insane, committed suicide, by taking poison. Mr. Joy was a man of very good disposition, a loving husband and kind father, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His funeral occurred on the afternoon of Sept. 24th, from the home of his sister, Mrs. Gordon McKenzie, on Quincy Ave. The deceased was a member of Clan McGregor and the Steel Workers Assembly, K. of L. Both of these organizations accompanied by many stone-cutters, followed his remains to Mount Wollaston cemetery. The hill in front of the St. John's hall on School street, although greatly improved a year ago last summer, seems yet to be a stumbling block in the path of the teamster. It is a common occurrence to see a loaded team stuck on the middle of the hill and besides causing much trouble and delay to the teamster the road away very quickly. It would not be a bad idea to have such pieces of road paved.

During the night of Sept. 21, a freight train backed against the bumper at the South Quincy station with such force as to break the axle of a flat car, sending the body of the car over the bumper against the gate-keeper's house. The house was partially upset and pushed from its foundation several feet doing considerable damage to its contents. The brakeman on the train jumped from the car, but beyond being badly shaken up escaped without injury.

The engineers of the fire department have voted not to remove the Steven attachment on the whistle at the water works pumping station in South Quincy. It would be a great disadvantage to the people of that vicinity if this should be removed especially to the firemen who work in the stone-sheds as they depend upon it entirely to hear an alarm of fire. If the attachment was removed the engineer at the pumping station would have to be paid for blowing the whistle, which the engineers have done right, and the sooner the town votes to purchase the attachment the better.

The second entertainment was given Sept. 24th, by the popular young actor, James O'Neill, and his strong company presenting “Monte Christo.” Everything was done to bring out the striking scenes in this great drama, and the efforts were successful as it proved to be one of the best plays ever presented in Quincy. Mr. O'Neill acted his part to perfection and was well supported by his company. With such plays as these, Mr. Spear should be given good support by the citizens of the town, as he deserves it.

Quincy Opera House

“UPSIDE DOWN”

THOMAS A. DALY AND JOHN J. MCNALLY'S NEW COMEDY A SUCCESS AT ITS FIRST PERFORMANCE.

WARE, Aug. 22.—The Dalys began their tour under the management of Messrs. Rich and Harris tonight, presenting here for the first time on any stage, Thomas Daly and John J. McNally's new comedy in three acts, entitled “Up Side Down.” The unique printing which was used to advertise the play attracted to the house one of the largest audiences ever assembled to witness a theatrical entertainment in this place, and when the curtain fell on the third act there was no doubt as to the great success of the new venture. The story upon which the piece is built was recently published in the Globe, and it is only necessary at the present time to state that it is original in concept and dramatic enough to suit the purposes of the Daly brothers and the clever people associated with them. All the scenes of the piece are laid on the estate of an eccentric inventor, who has applied his own patent contrivance to nearly every piece of property he possesses, and the spectator is not therefore astonished, although he cannot help laughing when he sees doors, windows, trellises, fences and hay cutters used in a most remarkable manner, and with most comical results. The pantomime business, at the end of the first act, convulsed the audience with laughter and put it in a happy frame of mind for the reception of the fun provided in the second act, nearly all of which is devoted to a very lively and amusing circus scene. The third act is neither more quiet in tone than the preceding acts, but it is very enjoyable, nevertheless, having a number of novel features, much good music and a very lively dance—called the “Mugwump Fling” because it can be danced in any party—upon which the curtain falls. The piece is unusually well constructed for a comedy of its class, its lines are bright and hit at the follies of the day, the characters are clearly outlined and contrasted with no little skill and the pantomime and trick business introduced with great effect, has never been excelled by this body in Quincy, where officials ride roughshod over the wishes of the people, and it is to be hoped that the toiling masses will assist the committee in bringing about reforms, which will come in town affairs as well as in State, for the “mills of the Gods grind slow but sure,” and labor will be victorious if only united.

On the evenings of Sept. 29 and 30, the Atlantic Dramatic Company presented the great moral drama, “Little Brown Jug,” in St. John's Hall, Quincy, to an appreciative audience. The different characters were ably sustained by the members of the company. The accordion and harmonica solos by Mr. P. Hardy, were ably executed, and Mr. J. Hardy in his Irish specialties was loudly applauded. The Road Commissioners are making a fine road of Hancock street north of the Butler estate, using the steam roller and stone crusher to a good advantage. Money spent on roads in such a manner, is not wasted as with a little attention the road will last many years.

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On the evening of Sept. 6th, as the 6.25 train from Boston was slowing up at the Quincy station, Mr. Hugh McMillan of South Quincy in stepping off, lost his footing and fell beneath the cars. Before he could recover his footing the wheels passed over his body, nearly cutting him in two, and causing almost instant death. Mr. McMillan was a young man twenty-four years of age and unmarried. He was employed at the granite yard of McDonnell & Sons, as a tool sharpener. His funeral occurred on the afternoon of Sept. 11th, from the home of his sister, Mrs. Gordon McKenzie, on Quincy Ave. The deceased was a member of Clan McGregor and the Steel Workers Assembly, K. of L. Both of these organizations accompanied by many stone-cutters, followed his remains to Mount Wollaston cemetery. The hill in front of the St. John's hall on School street, although greatly improved a year ago last summer, seems yet to be a stumbling block in the path of the teamster. It is a common occurrence to see a loaded team stuck on the middle of the hill and besides causing much trouble and delay to the teamster the road away very quickly. It would not be a bad idea to have such pieces of road paved.

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On Saturday morning, Sept.

asey and Duncan McGil-
ber two of the medals
he t. Johns at their fall
tich occurred at South
aturday Sept. 17th. Ne-
sode feel proud of the
representatives. Their
be found in another
the report of the games.

ATLANTIC.

Mr. Cornelius Duggan
sick at her home near
street.

eral of Mr. McGrail's
place Sept. 30th at
Heart church and was
attended. May she

feel proud of the
which the dramatic
St. John's hall last
were kindly received
applauded and have
for themselves and
the success that
efforts.

the road commission will
its works of road build-
this place and put Han-
in decent condition. We
orders of the town but
notice that our taxes are
less any other district
in some return for our

lot of base ball talk
so strong against
St. Johns that the
can do up
in town. We would
the games with the other
position which we
we are the only club
the St. Johns hustle to
feel very confident that
defeat the Wollastons
the St. Marys more
attend to if they
of the present St. Johns
against the Wollastons,
all also agree not to do
part of Quincy but
good stuff here.

IT AND WEDDING
never foot with lightning;
ick tempered, and never
or a blow.

ED; a man gets six months in

stealing a few hens, and

the law very eggsact-

ident speaking recently

ady who lived on Congress
that the latter ought to
good woman because she
between the Cross and

to the danger of small
ing in the river, a Sheldon
nt says: "This reminds
ing of an old woman of
years ago. Her
anted to go to the river
she said to him when
arts: 'Johnny, don't go
when fishing, for you
to get drown.' Good

ut to go to heaven when
had best start now.—
Democrat.

is a stirrup is not what
beat eggs with, but to
the Danville Breeze,
there is a movement
shoehorn! The fellows
etting something on foot.
a girl that a newspaper
go out of the office
Boston Commercial

is necessary to see the
month is a piece of
and a ticket to Japan.
Call.

shark caught at one of

in San Francisco the

is found to be gorged

stomachs.

here comes Elsie. Shall

her? Mabel? "No;

she's got her old doll in

carriage."

one class of men who

ned their mouths to

the hot weather. It

own as summer hotel

that at Bad Axe, Mich

a fish hawk which

over the base ball

drunk by a fly and in-

der takes no summer va-

water fool, the un-

and the beer and

keep him busy all

weather.

is boring for natural

been accidentally dis-

many places that no

for discovering it

Detroit Tribune.

father has gone to a

Yes; we are

Don't you miss

of your house;

mother didn't go?"

cameraman, sell me

in your shop;

is weary of light

giving to drop.

she's gay, but she's

droops will naughtily

maker, hasten I pray,

going to sleep.

—St. Nicholas.

Quincy Monitor.

VOL. II. NO. 8.

SOUTH QUINCY, NOVEMBER, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,
Confectionery and Stationery,

Genuine

K. of L. CIGARS and TOBACCO,

80 HANCOCK STREET,
QUINCY, MASS.

STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

Prepared only by

JOSEPH S. WHALL, Apothecary,

22 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS

For the Prevention and Cure of Chapped Hands and Feet, and all Irritation of the Skin

caused by Change of Weather, or by Contact with Cold, Heat, or other causes. It

will be found very useful in the nursery, on account of its soothing and healing qualities, and

may be used on the most delicate infant with perfect safety. Price 25 cents each.

OLD COLONY GLYCERINE EMOLIENT

For Beautifying and Preserving the Hair, imparting a dark rich gloss, and a fragrant and

lasting perfume. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

GOLDEN HAIR OIL

For Beautifying and Preserving the Hair, imparting a dark rich gloss, and a fragrant and

lasting perfume. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

OLD COLONY TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

Cure without Injury to the Teeth. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

—CALL ON—
W. F. LUNT,
FIRE INSURANCE.

AGENT FOR

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE,
OF NEW YORK.

ALSO FOR
TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
OF HARTFORD.

Care of Real Estate Solicited.

HOUSES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.
Durgin & Merrill's Block, Room 1.

90 Hancock Street, 90

OUR STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

Is now complete, and we are prepared to show the LARGEST STOCK, the FINEST

GOODS ever shown in Quincy, and at the Lowest Prices.

—ALSO—

HATS AND CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' NECK WEAR,
RUBBER CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS.

GEORGE SAVILLE. — Quincy.

H. O. SOUTHER,
Bricklayer & Plasterer

Agent for Akron Drain and Sewer Pipe.
All kinds of Masons' Jobbing promptly
attended to. Shop

Cor. Hancock & Washington Sts.

P. O. Box 837.

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All ages from 1 to 70 are taken. It costs 5 cents per week and upwards. Dues
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A. GILLIS, Asst. Supt.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Stand by Those who Stand by You.

We have now completed arrangements for a sale of POPULAR NEW GOODS at prices which will make us

A FRIEND OF EVERY ECONOMICAL BUYER. We keep the best quality, styles, and assortment in

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Dr. G. R. ENGLAND

DENTIST,

19 Chestnut Street. — QUINCY.

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

JAMES J. MALONE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Durgin & Merrill's Building, Hancock St.

We are receiving our usual large stock of

FINEST CANNED FRUITS,

CANNED MEATS,

AND VEGETABLES,

All from the best packing houses in the

country, and are prepared to make good

our claim to compete on equal terms with

any of the large city stores in quality and

price. Our assortment is the most extensive

we have ever shown, and includes

Vegetables, such as Corn, Beans, etc., from

Maine; Peaches and other Fruits, from

Dublin; Salmon, from the Pacific Coast;

a full assortment of Fruits, from California;

Sardines, French Peas and Mushrooms,

from France; Figs and Prunes (in cans),

from the Mediterranean; Fine Pickles, Preserves, Jam and Jellies, from best English

Packers, etc., etc.

Champ could scarcely help

speaking. He had "All right!"

on his tongue's end. Then he

considered that speech was frivo-

lous and only fit for human beings.

So he contented himself with a

wink.

"What you so long for?"

"No, I didn't help it, Effie."

Ted ran as fast as his feet would carry

him, wiping his eyes with the

sleeve of his jacket as he went.

"Come, let's go to papa."

"No, I won't."

"Why not?"

"Because he won't let me have

Champ. I think it's the awfulest,

cruelest thing in the whole world

to make me give up Champ.

I do."

Ted's feelings overcame him,

and, rushing past Effie, he ran

upstairs to his own little bed in

the farm house garret; and there,

with his head buried in the pillow,

he sobbed out his long, long,

bitter lament over the troubles of

his little life.

CHAMP.

"It would be all right, don't you—don't you know, if, if only you—you didn't eat so much." It was no wonder that Teddy hesitated. Such a thing could not possibly be said without hurting Champ's feelings. And



THE QUINCY MONITOR.

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

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EACH MONTH BY

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SOUTH QUINCY, NOVEMBER, 1887.

"BUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION."

In a recent and senseless ebullition published by the Boston Herald and by the Quincy Advertiser, Henry Faxon quotes this infamous phrase, and adds that the democratic is the party of all other devilry, thus plainly in his mind classing Catholicism as devilry. For ignorant frenzied, political and religious bigotry and folly, this utterance outburchards Burchard. Of his arraignment of the democratic party we leave the reply to one of his fellow-prohibitionists, Dr. Marston of this town, which effectually shows that most of the responsibility in this matter rests with the republicans. Another crushing answer will be found elsewhere in our columns.

There is a certain class of native born non-catholics happily becoming more insignificant in number, brains, and influence, who occasionally reflect upon this decline, and who furiously give vent publicly to the raging volcano of demoniacal hatred of Catholics, which they can no longer suppress. For a long time, and while it subserves their selfish interests, they may wear the mask of sociability and friendship toward Catholics, but occasionally the cloven foot appears, showing that the black bigotry is still there in all its bitterness, temporarily concealed, perhaps, but fuming and smoking and flaming because it cannot, as of old, persecute or even murder Catholics, burn our convents, destroy our churches, and disgrace our free land by the hideous spectre of religious war. "The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." It is not love for us that now stays the bigot's hand; it is impotence only too plainly felt and recognized by the wretches themselves.

While we have nothing but supreme contempt for these fanatics, we by no means entertain the thought that all non-catholics should be placed in the Faxon-Burchard category. The great mass of Americans loathe and despise these vermin quite as much as we do. They feel only too well that this mean faction is no product of American soil. They know that it is in direct contradiction to both the letter and spirit of the Constitution; that it is more alien to our institutions and has less claim to the name of American, than the foreigner who latest came to our shores. It brings a blush to their cheek to feel that there is even a suspicion that they approve this foul blot on our escutcheon. They are ashamed of the ignoble, unworthy class who would wipe out, if they could, the pure white from our country's flag and stain it crimson with Catholic blood, and blue with the intolerant hatred and bitter despair which characterized the early Puritans, and is still so indelibly stamped on the very heart of some of their ignoble descendants. These bigots resemble the contemptible barnacle, desperately clinging to the hull of the noble ship of state, but so small and so despotic, so deep down below the surface of the sea, that it seems ashamed of its own origin, presence, and purpose. Catholics well know how to distinguish between the ship and the barnacle. They know that the vast majority of non-catholic Americans deplore this fanatical religious hatred, reprobate and repudiate it.

We consider that Faxon's circular, besides being slanderous and bigoted, is utterly uncalled for, and will do the cause of prohibition a vast amount of injury by raising a feeling of personal resentment in the class so unjustly and unreasonably offended. Faxon insults and alienates decent republicans, so much so, that very lately he was not allowed to vote at a republican meeting. As for the democrats, the older men among them who well know how scandalously they have been abused in times past, will be led to vote against prohibition to spite Faxon, when, in their hearts, sincerely desire no license in town. The young democrats, many of whom cast their first ballot for prohibition, are astounded at this audacious attack upon their religious convictions, an assault, as they well know, without the slightest reason or provocation except that which rankles in the bigot's heart. They will be-

lieve now, that their fathers had no cause to admire or love the *advocates* of prohibition, however much they might desire the enforcement of the law. Faxon ought to put on mental spectacles and jog his memory a little. It is not very long ago, that Quincy was under a liquor party, and in spite of abuse, berating, wire pulling and all the persuasive arts of Henry H. the rum policy prevailed. He ought to realize that prohibition in town is due entirely to the weight of Catholic votes. Common decency ought to restrain him from insulting these voters, if he really has the best interest of the town at heart. If he thought again, he would behold the vast array of Catholic total abstinence societies, already a power in the nation, he would see the magnificent results of the Catholic crusade against liquor in which are joined, priests, bishops, archbishops, cardinals, counts and also our Holy Father, the Pope, and thus is the lie given to the ignorant and malicious Burchard class. We believe that Faxon's effusion will prove a deadly blow to prohibition in Quincy. We regret it, but feel in no way responsible. Catholics in this town have certainly given no reason and no occasion for his gratuitous insult. We shall labor, as before, in the good cause, not for Faxon but for the best interests of our people. We still believe that prohibition is right and safe. However much Catholic prohibitionists may dislike Faxon and may believe that he is not a friend of the cause, there is no sense in giving up what we have gained and held. Prohibition does not depend on Faxon. It rests entirely with the *Catholic voters*; and we should regret exceedingly that, by their absence from the polls, liquor should again set foot in Quincy. Let us remember that Faxon never used us for his selfish purposes—*we have used him for our benefit*. And that, if we vote for prohibition in this town, we by no means approve the sayings or doings of this man. He can vote any ticket he pleases, and so can we. But if亨ry should become a democrat, that would be no reason that every democrat was a Faxon man. Neither does it follow that every prohibitionist is a Faxon man. Vote for prohibition every time, and take no notice of the bigot's ravings. The best way to treat some people is with the majesty of silent contempt.

THE BOSTON "TORY" ASSOCIATION.

This new society is determined that its light shall not be hid under a bushel; judging from the speeches made by its members, it is a true blue Tory club of the purest water. We cannot allow this body to assume the name of "British," which is a fraud and a forgery. We doubt if there is a single Welshman among them. The men of English birth who belong, do not represent the English people; they are acting as the agents, or slaves, of the Franco-Norman aristocrats, who plundered and enslaved their fathers, and who are now living in riot and debauchery on the rents paid for the lands that of right belong to the English people. The Scotchmen who joined this body, and who composed the bone and sinew of the Society are not "Scots;" they are "Southrons," representatives of the men who betrayed Robert Bruce, and sold Sir William Wallace to King Edward. Strange how their spirit remains to shame themselves. "Glenoe Street" is named after the scene of one of the most brutal treacheries of the past, and this is so chiefly because the schools are managed on the same plan that the charter provides, practically, for the rest of the town's business. The work of the selectmen and assessors has apparently been carried out in a good business manner, and the details of their office appear to be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

The great work of the town is the work of construction, the streets, the sewers, the water, the sidewalks, the parks. Of these departments the parks are as well cared for as is required, under the management of a board of men who have spent the money given them where it would give the best return, and have destroyed nothing that will need replacing.

The water works are managed by the owners in a quiet unobtrusive manner, under the charge of the Superintendent, who appears to be admirably fitted to be a town officer.

The sewers are just where they were a year ago, on paper only, and the people who expected the Road Commissioners to have a good part of them constructed have lost another year, and probably some who were alive a year ago are dead from disease caused by an absence of proper drainage.

Two years ago the town really settled upon the conclusion that sewers were needed, and had all the preliminary steps taken that were required, to enable any body of intelligent men to begin the work of constructing them. The power of the Road Commissioners to authorize the work is undoubted, and the fact was thoroughly explained to them at the public hearing on this question last spring. With the whole town at their back and pushing them forward even, they have done nothing, and the season is too far advanced to allow of any work being done this year. What excuse can be given by the board is beyond

the scope of "British" opinion, than Mr. Wemyss, and he says that England demands that justice must be done to Ireland. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Ballfour, Lord Hartington with Argyle, Sutherland, and the other tyrants who oppress the kindred of Mr. Wemyss, and the men who follow him, preach the principles adopted by the new "Tory" organization of which Mr. Wemyss is the head. On this point there can be no possible doubt.

The meetings in England, addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and other liberals, proclaim their devotion to the Land League, and its officers; they are determined to stand or fall with the Irish people and Parnell. On the other hand, we find Lord Salisbury, Lord Hartington, the Duke of Argyle, backed by the renegades, Chamberlain, Bright, and Goschen, who have been repudiated by the English people; this "rump" party composes the "British" element to which Mr. Wemyss allies himself. Which represent the English people?

The Boston Tories try to get up an excitement on the "race" question. This may take, with very simple people, for awhile, but it cannot succeed. The English people know now that the Irish are fighting the battle of England, Wales, and Scotland, as well as their own. They are bending all their energies to the struggle for Irish rights, well knowing that when Ireland wins, Wales will be soon freed from an oppressive Church establishment, and the Scotch people regain their rights in the land of Scotland. This is a struggle between the masses and the classes; between a feudal aristocracy, who robbed the people of both countries of their property, and the people who own the lands. On one side are the great interests of the crown, led on by a queen, who regards only her brood of beggars; an alien aristocracy who are fast dying out, and the American Tories of Mr. Wemyss' motley company. On the other are the millions who are fast learning their strength, and uniting their power under the leadership of Gladstone and Parnell.

Of the issue there can be no doubt in the minds of freemen; but we must not allow our avowed enemies to fight under false colors. The Boston Tories must accept the flag they have adopted, and go before the world as the champions of tyranny and oppression of their fellow-countrymen. The want of a system under which we should have a responsible head of affairs, upon whom we could fix this authority, costs us probably twenty thousand dollars this year, and were the town like a private individual, would soon make it bankrupt. A great part of our unwillingness to have something better, is from the idea that we will not confer power enough on a proper person, even while we individually, *each and all*, declare we cannot leave our private affairs for the affairs of the public; yet to have any really good management, we must have a system that will endure, one under which we can obtain the best men to do the best work.

The town is upon the eve of important changes; a new eve of growth is beginning. It is important that we look at our public affairs with eyes entirely free from prejudice; entirely free from any personal feeling; on judgment made up intelligently; and after a careful examination of the tendency to good or ill of the various ways in which we may act if we choose.

To no one is this right method of transacting town business so important as to the working man. We mean now the man of small earnings (for nearly all are working men); for, as he is unable to buy the products of his toil to have many of the luxuries money can buy for the rich, yet to have any really good management, we must have a system that will endure, one under which we can obtain the best men to do the best work.

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URGENT PUBLIC NECESSITIES.

The working year for Quincy has nearly ended, and it will be well for us, who have the responsibility of town matters, to look over the work of our agents, sum up what they have accomplished, and determine what should be our course of action for the coming year. Whether we will maintain our present form of town government, or whether we will accept the proposed charter, elect a mayor and council, and get to work in business fashion. So far as the School Board is concerned, we think Quincy has been as well served this year as in the past, and this is so chiefly because the schools are managed on the same plan that the charter provides, practically, for the rest of the town's business. The work of the selectmen and assessors has apparently been carried out in a good business manner, and the details of their office appear to be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

HENRY FAXON'S BOMBSHELL.

Mr. Faxon's last contribution to the political literature of the state was intended to create "a tremendous sensation," but the bombshell degenerated into a fire cracker, it fizzled out and made no noise. It is to be supposed that the great statesman himself understood the meaning of his tirade; but if the voters of the state take it as a guide, they cannot vote for any candidate for Governor at the coming election—unless perhaps he sticks for H. H. Faxon of Quincy. Mr. Faxon doesn't like Gov. Ames; he will not vote for Lovering at any price, even if Lovering takes the pledge; his principle won't allow him to touch the prohibitory candidate; and he wouldn't be a mugwump, if they allowed him into their party; the only curse left him is to get out a ticket for "Faxon and Faction." But Mr. Faxon would not be himself, if he addressed the public without resorting to billingsgate. Even extreme folly will be tolerated when advocated by a gentleman, but it is mistaken courtesy, to reason with a political rowdy. Mr. Faxon dislikes democrats, of course he does; the owl always hates the light. Mr. Faxon's limited intellect can no more comprehend democratic principles, than a New Zealander could understand a scientific lecture at the Smithsonian Institute. The democratic party has been a central power in the politics of the nation, since it was founded by Jefferson. It has been assailed on all sides by men of gigantic intellect; by the most powerful combinations, that have been united in modern times for political purposes; to-day it stands the governing power in the greatest nation on earth and its members can listen with contempt to the ravings of a political brawler. He persistently alludes to the democrats as the "rum party." Mr. Faxon knows full well that this charge is false. At the election in Quincy last spring, he was thoroughly beaten at every point, even in his desperate efforts to be elected con-

stable. The democrats elected a majority of the town officers, yet "no license" prevailed by a large majority. Mr. Faxon knows that many republicans voted for license, consequently hundreds of democrats must have voted "No;" but because men who are more temperate in every sense than our Quincy crank, will not accept his puerile oddities as sound political doctrine, he gives vent to his spleen in coarse invective. People do not believe he is sincere in his opposition to the liquor traffic. When a man preaches prohibition for three hundred and sixty-four days in a year, and when the *one* day of election comes that he can give a practical proof of his sincerity, he doesn't stand up to be counted, but for party reasons casts his vote for men who, upon his own statement, support and defend the liquor traffic, he is set down as a wolf in sheep's clothing—a political sham.

We have believed that the town should abolish the board of Road Commissioners next March; but there is a great deal of work to be done, and as the powers granted to Road Commissioners are different in many respects from those granted to selectmen; we see no way but to fill the two vacancies with men who have the ideas necessary to enable them to comprehend their duties, and the force of character requisite to perform them.

We forbear to criticize, in much detail, the failures of the Road Commissioners: the expending of such a large amount of money on the streets, with so little to show for it; the long delay on the sewer and brook business; the failure to act upon the petition to widen Copeland St. (This alone will probably cost the town five thousand dollars). Altogether it is a bad record for the board.

A great part of this plentiful lack of intelligent work is due to our town system, which, however admirable it may be for small communities, is woefully insufficient for the management of places like Quincy.

The want of a system under which we should have a responsible head of affairs, upon whom we could fix this authority, costs us probably twenty thousand dollars this year, and were the town like a private individual, would soon make it bankrupt. A great part of our unwillingness to have something better, is from the idea that we will not confer power enough on a proper person, even while we individually, *each and all*, declare we cannot leave our private affairs for the affairs of the public; yet to have any really good management, we must have a system that will endure, one under which we can obtain the best men to do the best work.

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"NO DOMESTICS NEED APPLY."

In the Patriot of Oct. 15 a card appeared which easily ranks among the most offensive and gratuitous of insults. It emanated from an individual who belongs to that lofty, intellectual and exclusive class which is evidently considered on a par with aristocracy and is graced by the wonderfully eminent distinction of "dancing master." This snob objects to the presence of domestics or those out at service, in his class. His must be a very effeminate cast of mind, or else this card was published at the request or command of some woman. It certainly is the work of a petticoat. The impudent manifesto was received by the sensible people of Quincy with a feeling of indignant surprise. It is an attempt on a small scale to introduce a system of caste, to build up a social wall in this free land, and to exalt the aristocracy of money over that, perhaps, of beauty and brains. That our working girls possess beauty of face and manners, honesty, industry, a wonderful purity of life, a very large amount of natural intellect, and very often a highly cultivated one, also, in fact, every virtue which goes to make an ideal woman, none but the most bigoted or the most jealous will deny. It is really whispered about, that some of the "wall flowers" were so envious of the superior attractiveness of the "domestics" that their meanness found vent in this public manner.

A farmer's boy says that the principal drawback about the hoe is that the very act of drawing it back is what tires you so.

It is a matter of regret that people of devilish disposition bent on murder and suicide, so often begin their shooting at the wrong end.

"What is your sweetheart by trade, Lizzie?" "A miller." "So was my last one; but missis always saw him standing in our dark pantry, and so I've now got a chimney-sweep."

A Pittsburg man in giving statistics about flies, allows seventeen flies for every person. But we are not particular about his cutting off our allowance if he feels like it. We can spare them.

Mother, to four-year-old: "If your dollies has been so naughty as you say, Flossie, why don't you give her a good whipping?" Flossie, thoughtfully: "Cause I don't b'lieve in that sort of thing."

When a man went into a Chinese laundry and told the Mongolian in charge to hurry up his washing because he hadn't a clean shirt bosom to his back, that was a bull in a China shop, wasn't it?

A Peoria paper says that the Methodist ministers of that city are hereafter to receive their stipends in weekly payments. It is a rule that might be adopted elsewhere with advantage.—[

LADIES'
L ATTENTION
is called to a
new Slipper for \$1.00, or the
Mary Anderson" for \$1.25.
on Sence, or Opera Toe, in
her Kid, \$1.25 and upwards.

Grain Shoe \$1.50

also a full line of Gum and
Pebble

BER BOOTS

and a full line of
Furnishing Goods.GET that I keep a full line of
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EMERY and STATIONERY.for BOSTON GLOBE, ETC.
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CARPETS,
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Telephone connections with all physicians in town.

Our stock is new and complete. Everything not in stock will be obtained at shortest notice.

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A FINE LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMING, ALWAYS ON HAND.

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A Full Line of Drugs and Medicines Constantly on Hand.

All Prescriptions will receive my personal attention. Night calls attended to promptly.

Telephone connection with physicians free of charge.

FRANK A. READ,

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J. F. ROBERTSON

Has just received a large line of

Misses' and Boys' School Shoes

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A Full Line of Ladies' and Gents' Footwear.

Agents for METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York.

W. E. BROWN, Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker.

COFFINS, CASKETS and ROBES constantly on hand.

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Carriages and Flowers furnished.

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J. H. McGovern,

A long-needed necessity at last supplied.

COLD WEATHER

is coming and Stone-Cutters will need something that will keep their feet warm and dry. I would call their attention to

A SHOE

that I have had made within the reach of all, that I think will be both suitable and serviceable, made from selected Grain Leather High Cut, extra wide, with Top Sole, I offer

FOR \$2.00

I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seamless Calf, in the Button, Balmoral and Congress, made on the full style last, for \$3.00.

FOR LADIES

I have a good assortment in Kid, Dongola, Straight and Pebble Goat, at from \$1.25 to \$4.00.

FOR CHILDREN

A good assortment in Kid, Goat and Grain. Also the Famous Mundell Shoe.

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BASS' BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

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BASS'.

Continued from page 1.

at it, even under these circumstances. The poor batting of Long, Mulligan and J. Roche was a great disappointment. Dan Roche caught a grand game, and led the batting for the St. Johns. Rudderham fielded splendidly. For the Holbrooks, McLoughlin banged the ball in great shape, and made two fine estches of difficult fly balls. Burrell was the only Holbrook man to steal a base. Darkness stopped play after the Holbrooks were ahead.

Ted was running on before to make the inquiries, when suddenly a rifle shot rang out on the air.

Teddy screamed. There before him stood Champ wounded and bleeding, but with the old known look in his great brown eyes.

"Where is she, Champ?"

Where is she?" the boy shrieked.

Sadly, Champ looked up at him, and limped forward. Teddy sprang to Mr. Middleton.

"Uncle! Uncle! We have found her. Champ has her; Champ has her sure."

Mr. Middleton recognized the dog, but it took him some time to understand. Teddy's breathlessness. When he did, he said at once: "We must follow Champ."

Oh, what a sad tramp it was! The anxious father, the weeping boy—Ted did not mind crying now—led on, on, through the woods by a wounded dog. Slowly they went, for every move hurt Champ; but at last they found what they sought.

Cuddled up under a tree, a great loaf of bread by her side and one hand grasping an apple lay Eddie. Ted took only one look. Then his arm went round Champ, and side by side the dog and the boy lay down.

Ted says Champ told him the story while Eddie told it to her father. She had strayed away from her playmates, and gone to play in the old boat. It had slipped away from the strand, and before Eddie knew it she was drifting down the lake.

"Oh, papa," she cried, "it must have been miles and miles and miles!" Then it went ashore and I got out and walked forever and forever. Oh, it was so tiresome and I was so cold and hungry! All night long, papa, I walked and walked. I was frightened, papa, so frightened! I cried and I screamed, and no one heard me. Then I was so tired I lay down and fell asleep. Then, in the morning, the dog came. He fed me, don't you see, a great loaf of bread and apples. Every day he brought something, and I drank out of the river. Oh, papa, papa, I thought you would never come."

Mr. Middleton held his little girl close to his heart. What he felt to get her back safe in his arms again I could not undertake to tell.

"Did Champ die?"

Oh, dear, no! The country people, when they learned why he had stolen their dinner, could not do too much for him. A horse was harnessed and a great wagon filled with straw, and upon it Champ was laid, and driven into town. The very greatest surgeon that lived there was told the story, and he was proud to probe for that dreadful bullet.

Out it came and the wound was dressed. Then Champ was taken home, and a great heart-throb in Mrs. Middleton's sitting-room was not considered too good to be his bed.

When he got well, his picture was taken; and a splendid silver collar was especially engraved with what Ted called his full name—Champion Edward Middleton." —[Harper's Young People

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I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seamless Calf, in the Button, Balmoral and Congress, made on the full style last, for \$3.00.

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Cuddled up under a tree, a great loaf of bread by her side and one hand grasping an apple lay Eddie. Ted took only one look. Then his arm went round Champ, and side by side the dog and the boy lay down.

Ted says Champ told him the story while Eddie told it to her father. She had strayed away from her playmates, and gone to play in the old boat. It had slipped away from the strand, and before Eddie knew it she was drifting down the lake.

"Oh, papa," she cried, "it must have been miles and miles and miles!" Then it went ashore and I got out and walked forever and forever. Oh, it was so tiresome and I was so cold and hungry! All night long, papa, I walked and walked. I was frightened, papa, so frightened! I cried and I screamed, and no one heard me. Then I was so tired I lay down and fell asleep. Then, in the morning, the dog came. He fed me, don't you see, a great loaf of bread and apples. Every day he brought something, and I drank out of the river. Oh, papa, papa, I thought you would never come."

Mr. Middleton held his little girl close to his heart. What he felt to get her back safe in his arms again I could not undertake to tell.

"Did Champ die?"

Oh, dear, no! The country people, when they learned why he had stolen their dinner, could not do too much for him. A horse was harnessed and a great wagon filled with straw, and upon it Champ was laid, and driven into town. The very greatest surgeon that lived there was told the story, and he was proud to probe for that dreadful bullet.

Out it came and the wound was dressed. Then Champ was taken home, and a great heart-throb in Mrs. Middleton's sitting-room was not considered too good to be his bed.

When he got well, his picture was taken; and a splendid silver collar was especially engraved with what Ted called his full name—Champion Edward Middleton." —[Harper's Young People

FOR \$2.00
I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seamless Calf, in the Button, Balmoral and Congress, made on the full style last, for \$3.00.

FOR LADIES
I have a good assortment in Kid, Dongola, Straight and Pebble Goat, at from \$1.25 to \$4.00.

FOR CHILDREN
A good assortment in Kid, Goat and Grain. Also the Famous Mundell Shoe.

J. H. McGovern, P. O. Building, West Quincy.

SCORE.		
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MECHANIC STREET, QUINCY.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

Window Screens and Screen Doors made to order.

BUY YOUR

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AT THE

West Quincy Fruit Store,

THOMAS SHORTLE,

COPELAND STREET, WEST QUINCY.

POT-POURRI

for ROSE JARS at

WILLARD'S DRUG STORE,

SOUTH QUINCY.

Electric Night Bell connected with Store.

C. F. PETTENGILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A Large Line of NEW STYLES in

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

FOR

WEDDING AND THANKSGIVING PRESENTS.

ALSO

American, Swiss and English Watches, Clocks and

Jewelry Repaired.

93 HANCOCK STREET.

FINE CAMEL'S HAIR UNDERWEAR.

These Goods are Warranted to be CAMEL'S HAIR.

Parties wishing a Fine, Soft, Comfortable Garment will
see that they obtain these.

NECK WEAR, COLLARS, CUFFS, GLOVES AND MITTENS.

A GENUINE BARGAIN IN
CARDIGAN JACKETS, FROCK JUMPERS, HATS, CAPS, &c.N. B. - Parties wishing to save time and car fare can leave their
order for ready made suits.

S. B. LITTLE,

Lamb's Block, Copeland Street, - - WEST QUINCY.

Now is the time to get your House Painted

WITH

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

FOR SALE AT

PINEL BROTHERS.

We would cheerfully recommend the above ready mixed paints to all who are
in need of a first-class and durable article. Over 250 gallons sold
by us in Quincy the past month. Also a full stock of

CARPENTERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

PINEL BROTHERS, GRANITE STREET.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A large collection of finished

Monuments and Tablets.

Executed in the best style from

QUINCY AND WESTERLY GRANITES

AND

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE

Are constantly on hand which the public are respectfully invited
to inspect.

MCGRAH BROTHERS,

Quincy, Adams Station, O.C.R.R.

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all our bright and faithful Sunday school children. They deserve a great benefit. Every Catholic ought to buy a ticket. It will surely be the best ever given in West Quincy, and no more worthy object can be mentioned. Each reserved seat will be \$1, and we advise you to get it as soon as possible, so as to avoid disappointment. Reserved seats are good for the seat numbered on the date of the ticket. Remember we cannot do too much for the benefit and encouragement of men and their instructors. The seats will soon be for sale by the superintendent and the teachers. Reserved seat tickets 35 cents each. Session 25 cents. It will be a glorious entertainment for the day. Costumes from Boston, and orchestra will play for the whole summe including the minstrels. Performance will begin at 7:45 sharp, and to have the whole entertainment finished in time for the orchestra to catch the 10:07 inward train.

ATLANTIC.

Peter McGrail died Monday, 10. His burial took place from St. John's Church, Quincy, Wednesday, Oct. 12. The sidewalk on Depot Street has been re-gravelled, and is now in good condition. A great many think other parts needed repairing far more than at Street.

Mary Duggan died Friday, 7, after a short but very severe illness. The funeral took place from father's residence on Squantum Street, and was largely attended.

St. John's, Nov. 15 and 16, will put the magnificent drama, "The Moon," and some of the young from here are to take prominent parts. The curtain will rise promptly at 45, so as to conclude in time for the people to take the last train, the outlook for a good base ball here next season is not very promising. To run a nine that could fit its own with the St. John's, Hollis, or Randolph, would cost more money than could be raised at local pride don't run very well.

The attention of the Road Commissioners has several times been called, these columns, to the dangerous condition of the sidewalk and fence on Rock Street, between Squantum Street and the Atlantic depot, with any result until lately, when the which had been accumulating in the gutters, was thrown on the sidewalk, which every rain turns into a mud-bank. No walk in town is used more than this, and it should be put in proper condition before cold weather sets in.

YOUTH BRAINTREE ITEMS.

Boston parties are putting in the foundation for a dwelling house for the Professors at the Thayer Seminary.

The Butcher Boy Engine Co. are to have their annual ball Thanksgiving Eve at the Braintree Hall.

The Braintree Water Supply Company have finished putting in their pipes, excepting their pumps. They hope to commence filling their stand-pipe the last of next month.

John Cavanagh is busy putting water supply for the town. He finished the foundation for the station and is hurrying work on building and smoke-stack; soon laying the pipe 250 ft. in the pond, the pipe for the streets been shipped, and are on the way; when this is finished, we will be pretty well supplied with water with two systems in town. Carthy Bros., of Franklin, Mass., have been at work with about fifty and twenty horses, the last two days, doing the grading at the Braintree depot for the new shops of the Old Colony Railroad.

There are to be six of them, largest to be six hundred feet by hundred feet, the smallest to be hundred feet by one hundred feet. All of them to be of brick and stone, so that by next year we will have a busy town here in anticipation of the new shops. It has helped us considerably already in the way of building.

We have built about thirty houses in this part of the town this season, which is considerable for a town only having house-sold.

A philosopher who had borrowed money to pay for a night's lodgings in a hotel, woke up in the night to find a person climbing through the window. With admirable nonchalance he said to the intruder: "Look out, my friend, you'll get into debt with me, for you won't find any but unrecipted tailors' bills in my pockets."

Quincy Journal.

VOL. II. NO. 9.

SOUTH QUINCY, DECEMBER, 1887.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

W. AUSTIN WINSLOW,

Confectionery and Stationery,

Genuine

K. of L. CIGARS and TOBACCO.

80 HANCOCK STREET,

QUINCY, MASS.

W. F. LUNT,

AGENT FOR

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Durgin & Merrill Block,

ROOM 1.

Christmas is Coming !!

And we are showing a splendid line of useful Goods for Presents.

PLAIN AND FANCY
SLIPPERS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A complete Assortment of SILK and VELVET TIES, SCARFS and BOWS; MUFFLERS; FUR; BUCK and KID GLOVES; SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS; SUSPENDERS; COLLAR BUTTONS and SCARF PINS; SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, And lots of Other Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts.

GEORGE SAVILLE,

90 HANCOCK STREET.

H. O. SOUTHER,
Bricklayer & Plasterer

Agent for Akron Drain and Sewer Pipe. All kinds of Masons' Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop

Cor. Hancock & Washington Sts.

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Don't Insure
Until you have seen one of the Agents for the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

OF NEW YORK.

All ages from 1 to 70 are taken. It costs 5 cents per week and upwards. Dues are collected weekly from the homes of members. No initiation fee is charged.

Agents Wanted. Branch office: DURGIN & MERRILL'S BLOCK, Room 22, Hancock Street, Quincy.

A. GILLIS, Asst. Supt.

Old-Time Customers

MAKE WAY FOR MODERN ENTERPRISE.

LAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS,
75 Cents.
SCOTCH CAPS,
25 Cents.
ALL WOOL SOCKS,
25 Cents.

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TIRRELL BROS.

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STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

Prepared only by

JOSEPH S. WHALL, Apothecary,

82 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

Rheumatism, Sciatica, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Coughs, Tumors and Chest Difficulties, Sprains, Weak Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Price 25 cents each.

OLD COLONY GLYCERINE EMOLlient

For the Preparation and Cure of Chapped Hands and Face, and all Irritations of the Skin, caused by changes of climate, exposure to cold, heat, and other causes. It will be found very useful in the nursery, on account of its soothing and healing qualities, and may be used on the most delicate infant with perfect safety. Price per bottle, 25 cents.

GOLDEN HAIR OIL

For Beautifying and Preserving the Hair, imparting a deep rich gloss, and a fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 cents a bottle.

OLD COLONY TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

Cure without Injury to the Teeth. Price, 25 Cents a Bottle.

Call and Examine Our New Stock

of

Jersey Cloth,

Swansdown,

Toboggan Hoods,

Caps, Mittens, etc.

MISSES FLYNN,

HANCOCK ST.

W. G. SEARS,

Steam, Water, and Gas Fitter, Wells Driven, Pumps &c.

Agents for Gould's Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. Work promptly attended to.

SHOP IN PIERCE'S BLOCK,

Cor. Hancock and Washington Streets.

If you want to

SAVE A DOLLAR,

Buy at

HARDWICK'S VARIETY STORE

The best Variety Store in town. Also

BOOTS and SHOES

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Dr. G. R. ENGLAND

DENTIST,

19 Chestnut Street, - QUINCY.

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

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AT

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61 Hancock Street.

THE MYSTERY OF KIENBURG.

BY LUCY BLAKE

There was to be a grand banquet at Schloss Kienburg, and the people in the little hamlet nestled about the old mansion like chickens sheltered by the mother hen were interested and curious as if they had all been invited guests.

Robert von Zell, the master of Kienburg, was no friend of hospitality, and the present preparations caused much wonder. He was not the hereditary owner of the castle, but an interloper from a foreign country who had come to live in this quiet little corner of Carinthia; he had done nothing to endear himself to the simple people, and much to annoy, and they distrusted and disliked him.

"Good-morning, Benno. Where are you away so early?"

"Up the Finster Alp, Greta; the master wants larch boughs to adorn the dining-room, and I am the lucky fellow sent in search for them."

"But, Benno, have you forgotten the storms of late?"

"Up the Finster Alp, Greta; the master wants larch boughs to adorn the dining-room, and I am the lucky fellow sent in search for them."

"None too good, I imagine; but I have climbed many a dangerous place before this, and escaped with a whole skin, and now I have a magnet to draw me safely home, which I did not have a fortnight ago, eh, Herzchen?" kissing away the mournful look from the girl's full red lips.

Here the sturdy young son of the soil in the cradle, finding himself alone, set up a lusty yell, and Greta flew to quiet him.

"Take care of yourself, my boy; don't forget to say an Ave Maria on the way, and the Holy Mother will bring you safely home," she called back over her shoulder.

Robert von Zell owes these gentleman a heavy debt of gratitude for saving his home from being pillaged by the French soldiers; otherwise he would not open his purse-strings for them," said a gray-haired peasant, over his work of spreading down a red carpet on the castle-steps for the guests to walk upon.

"It was all very different when I was a boy," said another, with a shake of the head; "then the wine flowed like water, and scarcely a day passed without—"

"Hush!" whispered the third.

"See, here comes the master."

Robert von Zell, a slight, gray-haired man, with restless bright eyes and thin lips, that seemed to have forgotten how to smile long ago, entered the dining-room.

"It was all a sharp, imperious look.

"Here, your honor," answered a sturdy young fellow, who, at the top of a ladder, was nailing back a too luxuriant wistaria growing over the veranda.

"Benno," continued the master, "I want some larch boughs to sell at close profits, believing it decorates the dining-room; take the black mule and go up the Finster Alp, where the finest trees grow, and bring down a cartload.

"You will have plenty of time to return before nightfall."

"But your honor forgets that the heavy rains of the past few days have gutted the road leading to the Finster Alp, and made it dangerous even for the goats," said the young man, deprecatingly.

"If other boughs than larches would do, I could get fine ones nearer home."

"What do I hear? Benno Welitz, the boast of the whole village for his sure foot and steady head, showing the white feather at last because a few stones have been washed from their beds," said Von Zell, with a disagreeable laugh.

A quick flush flew to the young peasant's cheek.

"It is better to be called foolhardy than coward!" he exclaimed, angrily, springing down the ladder with one bound, and stalking away through the wet grass without another word.

"Impudent young jackanape! If he should break his neck on the mountain, it will be nothing more than he deserves for his overbearing ways," muttered Von Zell, under his breath.

He dared not utter such a sentiment aloud, for he well knew that every man, woman, and child had a good word to say for Benno Welitz, his gardener, while their feeling for the present master of Kienburg was—well, the less said about that the better. Robert von Zell disliked young Welitz, ever since he had been witness to one of the old man's childish bursts of passion and had commented freely upon it, but his remarkable skill in caring for the tender trees and plants about the grounds induced the master of Kienburg to keep him in his employ.

Following the slow trudge of the black mule through the long, straggling village street, Benno, in a deep reverie, scarcely raised his eyes until he approached a tidy-looking little cottage with geraniums in the windows, quite at the

end of the town. A pretty, rustic maiden, with saucy brown eyes and long plait of hair reaching below her waist, sat on the little veranda, her fingers busy over her knitting, and her neat, red-stockinged foot keeping in motion the cradle where her baby brother was dozing.

At the sound of Benno's whistle, she dropped her knitting unmercifully upon the sleeping Amor, and, leaving him to take care of himself, flew down to greet her lover after the fashion of all lovers since the days of paradise.

"Good-morning, Benno. Where are you away so early?"

"Up the Finster Alp, Greta; the master wants larch boughs to adorn the dining-room, and I am the lucky fellow sent in search for them."

"None too good, I imagine; but I have climbed many a dangerous place before this, and escaped with a whole skin, and now I have a magnet to draw me safely home, which I did not have a fortnight ago, eh, Herzchen?"

"Shameful if the poor fellow is cheated out of his rights!" said Uncle Franz, emphatically.

"Herr von Zell ought to pay this money to Benno, but he will not; we have nothing to give, and we cannot celebrate our wedding at Jacobi, or ever!" continued Greta, with a convulsive sob.

"Surely, Greta, the master cannot be so hard-hearted as to refuse this help to a man in his service!"

"But he is Uncle Franz. I was at the Schloss this morning, and on my knees begged him to pay Kolin the money for Benno's sake; but he refused me with a laugh, pinching my cheek with his long spider-like fingers, and saying I was ridiculous how I hated his touch!"

"By Himmel! the man shall give this drop out of the ocean of his wealth. When the future welfare of a good, faithful fellow like Benno is at stake, it is wicked for him to hold back his hand. Cheer up, little maid. Your lover shall not lose his place, and you may go to tell him of his return."

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Rebellion

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OODS

in the general re-
storing our store,
ever saw, and the

or young, father,
even the ladies

AUM PIPE,

yellow. We shall
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not.

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W YEAR

One Dozen Fine
just the thing for a

QUINCY.

L GIFTS!

actory Prices.
any of bargains in curious,
s, Etc.

SMOES

present this is your best
memoranda. visitors are very welcome

S., QUINCY.

LISTEN,
What scared Santa Claus
who does it. There was a
man who had all the credit of
his goods away, but this year I
will never do the same
again. I will not be so
greedy than would fill forty such
stores, bring the freight of good
to me now every person can be
Santa Claus, if they are disposed
to give of certain liberal offers
to the world. The first thing you

MORE CAREFUL

times as these it pays to
it will make all the difference
in the world. This holiday
season one house may be trying
to realize a big profit
while another endeavors to
it by asking small margins
of purchasers. No matter
what the merchant, there is no
one which need the buyer

OUT NEXT TIME

chance to make, and be sure
to buy from a house that
adheres to the principle of small
sales.

AM ANXIOUS

recently increase the volume of
business. I shall do so by being
as close margins. My prices
to convince people that they
trade elsewhere. The thing
now is to have it generally
known, and be sure of
you will be called upon me. I
will tell you the good news,
will be

EVER CHICKEN

enough interest in your
drop in and see my goods,
to you that I am fully prepared
money, and at the same
with the latest and best
goods. I am not going
to be alone, but expect to
which part will be very
sure.

ING THE BILLS

are elegant and reliable
for you to make at

ONT SHOOT

present, haphazard, at the
moment, but look about you,
value, come and learn my prices,
you not seem as if everything

ING HIGHER.

have my store to compare
with. Search everywhere for
an investment, or as low
as you will come back to
you. Please to buy your

SHOES, and GENTS'

elsewhere you
such bargains in useful

goods ever truly,

J. Glorier.

J. F. PIERCE, PHARMACIST,

PIERCE'S DRUG STORE,

COR. HANCOCK AND SCHOOL STREETS,

QUINCY.

Special Preparation.

Compound Syrup of *Tolu*, *Tar* and *Wild Cherry*.

Warranted a Sure Cure for *Coughs and Colds*.

Free samples of *KEMP'S BALSAM* to all who will call. This preparation is well known and needs no recommendation.

Fancy Goods, Choice Perfumes, and Novelties for Christmas at Lowest Prices.

JAMES F. PIERCE, Pharmacist.

BLACK BOTTLE.

QUINCY, AND WEST QUINCY, MASS.

FINE TAILORING.

Clothes Made to Order in First-Class Style

and Guaranteed to fit.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing in the Neatest Possible Manner.

A FINE LINE OF TAILORS' TRIMMING, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WILLIAM J. WELSH,

HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY, MASS.

STOP AT

READ'S NEW DRUG STORE

AT

JONES' CORNER, - WEST QUINCY.

And look at our Complete Stock of Goods, consisting of

everything usually found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

Mr. JOHN F. MACLAUCHLAN has Charge of this Store, a Registered Pharmacist of Ability, who will be pleased to see

you.

FRANK A. READ, Proprietor.

Ranges and Parlor Stoves.

New Rockland, Art Bay State,
Gov. Winthrop, Redwood,
Bay State, New Hub,
Sterling, Stewart,
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CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ON INSTALMENT.

E. EMERY FELLOWS.

Holiday and Wedding Presents

A Large Assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware in New and Elegant Patterns; also a Full Line of

FINGER RINGS.

Consists of Diamonds, Pearls, Jacinths, Moon Stones, Turquoise, Amethyst, Garnets, Opals, Tigereye, Plain and engraved. Latest Design in Bracelets, Cuff Buttons, Ear Drops, etc., etc., Watch Chains.

C. F. PETTENGILL.

Hancock Street, Next to Court Room Building.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, 75c.

For Nervous Debility, Consumption, etc.

EMULSION COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, 75c.

For Pulmonary Diseases, Coughs, Colds and General Debility.

LITTLE LIVER PILLS, 15c.

For Improving the Condition of the Blood.

CHLORATE POTASH TABLETS, 15c.

For Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc.

WILLARD'S DENTIFRICE, 15c.

An Excellent Tooth Powder.

S. F. WILLARD, Druggist,
SCHOOL STREET, SOUTH QUINCY.

J. W. LOMBARD,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

ROBERTSON BLOCK,

QUINCY, MASS.

Post-Office Building, West Quincy.

J. H. McGovern,

A long-needed necessity at last supplied.

COLD WEATHER

is coming and Stone-Cutters will need

something that will keep their feet warm
and dry. I would call their attention to

A SHOE

that I have had made within the reach of

all, that I think will be both suitable and

serviceable, made from selected Grain

Leather High Cut, extra wide, with Top

Sole, I offer

FOR \$2.00

I have also for a DRESS SHOE, a seam-

less Calf, in the Button, Balmoral, and

Congress, made on the fall style last, for

\$3.00.

FOR LADIES

I have a good assortment in Kid, Dongola,

Straight, and Pebble Goat, at from

\$1.25 to \$4.00.

FOR CHILDREN

A good assortment in Kid, Goat, and Grain.

Also the Famous Mundell Shoe.

J. H. McCovern,

West Quincy.

GO TO

J. F. ROBERTSON,

Corner Granite and Garfield Streets,

FOR

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Child's Straight Goat, 8 to 10 1-2, only \$1.25, Best Value in the Market. A Full Line of Misses' and Infants' Wear; also a Good Assortment of Men's Winter Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Etc.

J. F. Robertson,

Corner Granite and Garfield Streets,

J. F. SHEPPARD & SONS.

DEALERS IN

THE BEST QUALITY LYKEN'S VALLEY, FRANKLIN, RED

AND WHITE ASH, AND CUMBERLAND COAL.

Pressed HAY, Hard and Soft WOOD, and Split KINDLINGS.

WHARVES AT EAST BRAINTREE AND QUINCY POINT.

Yard on GRANITE STREET, QUINCY.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

QUINCY, 9330
EAST BRAINTREE, 9331
QUINCY POINT, 9332

POST-OFFICE BOXES.

QUINCY, 552
WEYMOUTH, 102
EAST BRAINTREE, 6

BASS'

BOOTS,

SHOES

AND RUBBERS.

BOSTON PRICES.

BASS'.

Continued from First Page.

THE MYSTERY OF KIENBURG.

which she was enthroned was made entirely of the bones of the departed who had lain their appointed time in the earth, and had been removed to make room for others. A *cheval-de-frise* of grinning skulls ornamented the top of this shrine, and beneath was a painfully realistic picture of the damned, writhing in the flames of hell.

It was a gloomy place from every aspect, and the old sailor shuddered as he entered it, followed by Nix, and he muttered a half-forgotten *Pater Noster*, to defend him from the evil influence of any possible wandering spirit from the lower regions.

"Is Uncle Franz thinking of his latter end, that he goes so often to the Friedhof?" the women washing linen at the village pump asked of each other. "He goes there always alone, save for the little dog, and does not ask even Gretta to accompany him. It is very strange, and I am afraid it means no good," said the shoemaker's wife, with a knowing shake of the head.

Over his chocolate a week later, the proprietor of the castle read the following letter, presented to him on a silver salver by a silent footman:

"To the well-born Herr Robert von Zell, Master of Kienburg: Benno Weltz, injured in your service, is sorely in need of the sum of two hundred florins, to be expended in a way already explained to you. If you wish to save yourself from trouble and calamity, and confer a boon on a fellow-creature, you will inclose this money in an envelope and lay it on the grave of Barbara Mendlung, the fortune-teller, in the Krammle Friedhof, to-morrow night, between ten and twelve o'clock. From thence it will be safely conveyed to the sufferer for whom it is intended. If you neglect this, your manifest duty, it will be at your peril."

"A FRIEND OF JUSTICE."

"Some one is fool enough to believe that this silly threat will frighten me into doing my supposed duty," Von Zell said, with a sneer, tearing the writing into small pieces. "He will find himself very much mistaken, as I will take no notice of such nonsense."

The appointed night passed, and no document was placed upon the weed-grown resting-place of old Barbara Mendlung.

Early the next morning Herr von Zell's valet, with big eyes, reported to his master that his valuable riding-horse had been stolen from the paddock under the most mysterious circumstances.

Again a menacing letter found its way to the master's hands, in the same writing, more brief and concise than before.

"Herr Robert von Zell imperils more than his personal property by neglecting his duty. To-night he has one more chance to make right by leaving the sum of money in the place already specified."

"I have an enemy," said Von Zell to himself, "whom it behoves me to discover," thinking of his horse, which the strictest search failed to find.

He took a thick envelope from his writing-table, inclosed in it some worthless sheets of paper, and sent his master to the opening and across a field to a shed full of hay, where an old man awaited him. And no one knew that this ceremony had been performed many a time during the past fortnight, save for a difference in the contents of the envelope in the dog's mouth.

As if dropped into her lap by angels' hands, Gretta found herself in possession of the two hundred florins necessary to pay her lover's debt;

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Quincy, Adams Station, O. C. R. R.

Quincy Marble and Granite Works.

The attention of the members of St. John's C. L. A. A. is called to the approaching semi-annual reception of Holy Communion by the society at St. John's Church,

Tuesday, Dec. 6. As the cold

weather approaches, and the boys

call around, every inducement will

be given them to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content.

Subscriptions for the MONITOR

THE QUINCY MONITOR.

QUINCY LOCALS.

A new post-office has been established at Hough's Neck. Captain Boyd has been appointed to take charge.

The sidewalks of the churchable, and that all will realize that property on School and Gay Streets our society is Catholic first and always. Talk to your fellow-members to remind them of the benefits will be more appreciated on the occasion, place, and date.

The St. John's C. L. A. A.

ately passed a vote of thanks to

Hon. John Quincy Adams and

his agent, Mr. H. Whitman, for

the generous permission granted

to the Base Ball Club, to use the

land at South Quincy during the

past season. It was a unanimous

vote.

The "Octo-ron" was played in the Town Hall, Nov. 15 and 16.

The piece was magnificently

staged, costumed, and performed.

Miss Mary Martin, as Zoe, was

very fine, and was frequently ap-

plauded; Miss Desmond took the

part of Mrs. Peyton in a very

graceful and dignified manner.

Miss L. Moynihan was a perfect

Dora Sunnyside; Wm. Warner

as Salem Scudder was inimitable;

E. J. Parker tragically enacted

the part of McCloskey. No pro-

fessional in the land could sur-

pass the acting of Mr. Thomas

Ferguson as Walmotter the In-

dian; George Gavin was superb

as the boy Paul, and Henry Cun-

ningham as Old Pete; George

Devlin was a capital auctioneer,

and the other parts were splen-

difully performed. The ball was

largely attended.

Mr. Josiah Quincy, of this

town, has been spoken of by some

of the leading papers of the State,

as the probable democratic can-

didate for governor next fall. A

better choice they could not

make, as he is well known and

admired throughout the State for

his high character and noble dis-

position.

Mr. Wm. Goodwin, the en-

gineer at the steamer house, re-

ceived a kick on the shoulder

from one of the horses on Thanks-

giving day. Although very pain-

ful, he did not mind it, as he said

it was a good kick.

A grand festival will be given by

the Catholic Charitable Association

of Quincy, at the Opera House, on

the night of Jan. 2, which, it is

intended, will be one of the great-

est events of its kind ever held in

town. Every one should assist to

make it a grand success.

Edward Welsh, a member of

the St. John's, has gone to Glou-

cester to spend the winter.

The street railway has been

laid away for the winter. The

company have accepted the grant

for power and location as given

by the selectmen and will com-

mence to build early in the spring.

Why not now? They would reap

a rich harvest in winter. That is

the time we need it.

On Thanksgiving morning the

steamer answered a test alarm

from Box 26, and had a stream

on in ten minutes.

A benefit is to be tendered Mrs.

John Murphy at Hardwick's Hall

on the evening of Dec. 21, at

which a valuable clock is to be

presented to one of the sub-

scribers to the fund.

On Thanksgiving morning at

St. John's Church Mr. Timothy

Ford and Miss Mary Daly were

united in the bands of matrimony.

The ceremony was performed by

Rev. A. F. Roche, who also cele-

brated the Mass. A reception

was held at the bride's home on

Water Street, in the evening,

where a large gathering assem-

bled. The couple were the re-

ipients of a large number of

presents, many of which were

valuable and useful as well as

ornamental. May their future

life be prosperous and happy is

the wish of their many friends.

The members of St. John's

C. L. A. A. should not fail

to attend the meetings of the

association during the winter, as

it is the intention of the society to